Chicago Tribune.

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THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

The Surrender of Col. Mulligan.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

Gallantry of the Irish Brigade.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE SIEGE.

The Capitulation of the Garrison.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASED PRIVATES AT QUINCY.

The Officers Detained as Prisoners of War.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Further Accounts by Telegraph.

On Sunday, Sept. 1st, the Irish Brigade, Col. James A. Mulligan, who were then in a partially entrenched camp at Jefferson City, were ordered to proceed to Lexington, Lafayette county, 160 miles up the river, to reinforce the troops already at that place, under Col. Peabody, consisting of several hundred Home Guards, a few Kansas troops, and a portion of the Missouri 8th Regiment, Col. White, with 700 of the First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, Col. T. M. Marshall. These latter had preceded Col. Mulligan's force, one week in their advance from Jefferson City.

Col. Mulligan's arrival with the Irish Brigade swelled the force at Lexington to about 3,500 men, Col. Mulligan taking the command as senior officer. The Brigade reached Lexington on Monday, Sept. 9th, and found the attack by the enemy, under Gen. Price, imminently threatening. No time was lost in the work of entrenching their position, chosen about midway between the new and old towns of Lexington, which are about a mile apart, connected by a scattering settlement. Midway stands a solid brick edifice, built for a college, and about this a small breastwork had been already begun.

By Col. Mulligan's orders this was extended, and the troops set about the construction of an earthwork, ten feet in height, with a ditch eight feet in width, enclosing a large area capable of containing a force of 10,000 men. A army train consisting of numerous mule teams, six mules to a team, was brought within this. The supply of entrenching tools being inadequate, a thorough search was made through both towns, and every description of suitable or available implements appropriated. The work was pushed with great vigor, the heavy muscle of the Brigade telling well as the brave fellows toiled in the trenches. This went on for three days, or until Thursday, the 12th, at which time the portion of the works assigned to the Irish Brigade was well advanced, that of the Home Guard, being still weak on the west, or New Lexington side.

Of Lexington, it should be said in advance that it has been considered a most important point by the Confederate forces, and their preparations for its capture and occupancy abundantly declare this. Among other proofs that it was a coveted prize was the fact that Claib Jackson and his Legislature had been in session there as late as only the week previous to the arrival of Col. Mulligan, holding their session in the Court House, whence Claib fulminated a proclamation counter to that of Gen. Fremont. When this worthy body prudently retired before the Federal troops they did so in such haste that eight hundred horses left collars in gold coin, and the State Seals left in the vault of the bank, fell into the hands of Col. Peabody.

The College building, within the fortification, became Col. Mulligan's headquarters. The magazine and treasure were stored in the cellar and suitably protected. The hospital of our troops was located just outside the entrenchments, in a northwesterly direction. The river at that point is about half a mile wide, and about half a mile distant from the fortifications. The bluff there is high and abrupt, the steamboat landing being at New Lexington.

After these several days of anxious watching and unremitting toil, by the little force, on the afternoon of Thursday the 12th inst., scouts and advanced pickets driven in, reported the near approach of the rebels. At this time Col. Mulligan had a portion of his small artillery in readiness. We had only six brass pieces, and two howitzers, but having no shell the latter were useless. Two places belonged to the Kansas City Company, and were worked by them splendidly. The Cavalry Company had only their side-arms and pistols, and having no carbines or rifles could do nothing at long range.

Several miles were laid in front of the entrenchments by our men.

Word was sent to Gen. Prentiss at Quincy, and means of transportation provided by which the men were brought down to Quincy, where they arrived on Monday. There were with the force, only eight women, Col. Mulligan and several of his officers having left their wives at Jefferson City.

The prisoners will be taken to Springfield and held for exchange, rank for rank. Claib Jackson came into Lexington on Saturday, it is reported, bringing his traveling legislature with him.

We have thus hastily thrown together the main features of the protracted defense of Lexington, without detail, and almost without touching upon the question of loss. That of the enemy is variously estimated at from 1000 to 3,000 killed and wounded, and on the side of the Federals from 300 to 500. Of our men 140 were left in the Hospital a Lexington. A full list of killed and wounded must be awaited.

Col. Mulligan was wounded on the last day of the fight by a ball through the calf of the leg, and a flesh wound on the right arm from a grape shot. We have already referred to the injury of Capt. Gleeson, received in the defence of the hospital. In the same encounter among the killed was John Saville, of this city, private in Company G, Irish Brigade; also Corporal Andrew Hill, of the Jackson Guards, and Cornelius O'Leary. Sergeant Mooney was shot through the shoulder. Private Morris was instantly killed by a round shot, half his head being carried away.

Col. Marshall is wounded, a ball having struck him in the chest, inflicting a serious wound. James Conway, the Hospital Steward of the Irish Brigade, is killed. Our last night's dispatches, in the Telegraph column, give a continued list of the killed and wounded as far as made up last evening.

Among the lamented dead is Col. White of St. Louis, of the Missouri 8th, a gallant officer who did his duty nobly, and was mortally wounded in the last day's fight.

The incidents of the eventful week so sadly terminated would fill a volume if written out. In one charge on the enemy's battery, our boys captured a flag which one of our informants assures us will be brought to this city.

The inhabitants of Quincy turned out in generous style to receive and refresh the worn and weary soldiers. An immense store of provisions awaited their arrival at that city, and no word or token of welcome and sympathy was lacking.

But one sentiment prevails in the ranks of our gallant Irish Brigade, and that is to demand that they be re-officered and led into the field, to revenge their reverses and win back their noble commander. And they will do it. Let them be generously cared for, for they have wrought well and gloriously. They will remain at Quincy until they are paid off. Let them be at once re-armed and accoutred, and the time with the best that can fall to the soldier's lot. They have shown themselves worthy the best.

Among those who came through to this city yesterday, were Sergeant A. M. Teaney of Company G, and Sergeant McLane of Company C, both of this city. Others will doubtless arrive to-day.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, September 24, 1861.

About eleven hundred men belonging to the Irish Brigade and Col. Marshall's Illinois Cavalry, arrived here from Lexington, Mo., yesterday (Monday) at five o'clock P. M. Four hundred more arrived this afternoon, and are quartered with their comrades in a distillery building on the levee. The men report that they left Lexington on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock. Nearly two hours were occupied in ferrying them over the river. They started about three P. M. for Hamilton, forty miles distant, the nearest point on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, under the guidance of several armed secessionists, and the advance portion reached Hamilton at sundown on Sunday. At 10 o'clock most of the party had come in, and they then took the train for Quincy. Along the route to Hamilton they were in general kindly treated. A. M. Wilson, near Richmond, gave them one hundred sheep to kill, and on Sunday morning various farmers along the route baked corn bread for them, and gave them other provisions. The little money the party could raise was employed to get wagons to carry the wounded and weary, though all those severely wounded were left at Lexington. Only one commissioned officer escaped—Lieut. Hollenburg. The fighting at Lexington seems to have been irregular, though severe. All accounts agree that the rebels suffered severely, losing in killed and dangerously wounded from 900 to 1300 men. The *Whig* to-night states, on the information of an intelligent member of Col. Marshall's Regiment from this county, that a leading rebel surgeon conceded a loss of eleven hundred and thirty. Our men lost 130 killed and wounded. Gen. Price invested the place and made the first attack on Thursday, the 12th. In all his assaults he was repulsed, when, after the 14th, he abandoned open assaults and stationed sharpshooters so as to harass and annoy Mulligan's troops, and to cut them off from rest and water. These tactics, owing to the small force of the Union men, which was about 2000, enabled him finally to succeed. Gen. Price's force was conceded by his officers to number at the outset 20,000, and was afterwards increased by 5000 or 6000 more. In general they were undisciplined and armed with every variety of musket and rifles. For his small arms he had plenty of ammunition, but after the first two days his cannon were served with slugs, scrap iron, and marbles. Col. Mulligan's praise is in every man's mouth, and the men say that Gen. Price praised his defense in warm terms. They concede the impossibility of a longer defence, being nearly out of ammunition, and for two days cut off from water, yet they declare that it was the Commander of the Lexington Home Guard who raised the flag of truce, with Colonel Marshall's assent.

Some 400 horses of his regiment were killed, it being impossible to shelter them from the enemy's cannon; and after the surrender many of the men who had horses left alive killed them to keep them from being used by the rebels. A large sum of money, estimated by some as high as a million of dollars, one-half in specie, was secured by Price after being buried by Col. Mulligan. On the train, this afternoon, were portions of Capt. Graham's Moline Company, belonging to Gen. Lane's brigade, and a cavalry company from Bloomington. The latter brought their flag with them, which private Carico saved by winding about his body after the surrender. It bears the marks of severe usage, having two cannon ball holes, and various bullet perforations, and is fearfully torn and stained. They planted it from a stick on touching the Illinois shore, and the boys clung to it with the most earnest devotion. It was presented by the ladies of Bloomington.

List of killed and wounded of the First Illinois Cavalry:

Capt. Wader's Co.—Killed—Charles W. White, private. Wounded—Joseph Johnson, Orderly Sergt.; Parker Stevenson, First Sergt. Missing—Stephenish Phillips.

Capt. Mitchell's Co.—Killed—Saml. G. Hannah, Henry Nettle. Wounded—Capt. Mitchell, slightly: Orderly Sergt. Noyes, Sergt. Conklin, Geo. Shepherd, Wm. Flint, Wm. Turney. Missing—Geo. L. Morrison, John O'Neal, Second Lieut., and four privates taken prisoners while on picket, were not released.

Capt. Bucher's Co.—Killed—H. F. Palmer. Wounded—Privates John Leland, William Barry, Chas. Mahan, Wheeler, Harry Clark, Russell; Corporal Hill, Lieut. Douglas.

Capt. Watters' Company—Michael Hamton, mortally wounded; O. S. Dale, M. E. Taylor, A. H. Lee, slightly wounded.

Capt. Smith's Company.—Killed—G.W. Davis, Wm. McDonald. Wounded—Stearns, orderly sergeant; privates, O. Hotchkiss, G. Mosier, G. W. Bainbridge, J. H. Anderson, Corporal R. Waterbury. Missing—P. L. Cole and S. F. Davis.

Capt. Gresham's Independent Rangers, from Rock Island, Mercer and Henry Counties.—Killed—Cyrus K. Trego. Wounded—Corporal R. S. Montgomery, privates Joseph D. Northrup, and E. M. Hardy.

Douglas Guard—Sergeant Chapman wounded; Sergeant Cramer, badly do.; Phil. Gorman, do. in neck; Caton, do. in breast; Pat Haynes, from LaSalle, arm broken; Andy Maher, do. do.; Ed. Hanlin, from LaSalle, wounded in the head; Jerry Reed, badly wounded in left shoulder; — Montgomery, do. by bayonet in hip; Danl. Sheby, wounded by ball through forehead; Sergeants Chapman, Cramer, Mc Carty and Watson, all badly wounded. Pat Hays, arm broken; Andrew Mohr, arm broken in three places; C. Scoville, killed; three more, who were in the hospital, murdered. John Hurley, Quincy, killed; Dan'l Sheby, killed.

The horses belonging to the 1st cavalry, with all their arms, were retained. Graham's splendid horses and carbines also.

I cannot get a list of the wounded of the Irish Brigade yet.

The men are very unmanageable, running through the streets, some of them partially intoxicated, and vehemently demanding to be taken to St. Louis and armed again to fight for Mulligan.

No further news from Gen. Prentiss. Communication still cut off.

Capt. Becket of the Home Guard, raised a white flag without orders, while Mulligan was making a charge.

The Other Surrender.

The intelligence which was published exclusively in *The Times* of Sunday morning, of the surrender of Col Mulligan and his command at Lexington, Missouri, was fully corroborated by dispatches received yesterday noon.—*Chicago Times.*

But it happens that that was a different surrender. The one reported in the *Times* of Sunday took place at 5 o'clock Friday morning. The real one took place twelve hours later. If there had been any surrender on Friday morning it would have been barely possible, by dint of killing one or two horses, to have got the news to Quincy on Saturday midnight; that is, in forty-three hours. In point of fact, the news of the *genuine* surrender was sixty-seven hours in accomplishing the same distance. The bogus concern, published in the *Times* of Sunday morning, was, however, a very good guess.

Three Iowa Regiments.

The 8th Iowa Regiment, Lieut. Col. Geddes, left Davenport yesterday morning for St. Louis in the steamer Jenny Whipple, with two barges in tow, for St. Louis.

The 10th Iowa, Col. Percival, was sent for yesterday morning, and was expected to reach Davenport last evening, to take passage for St. Louis.

The 9th Iowa, Col. Vandever, was expected at Burlington last evening from Dubuque, *en route* for St. Louis.

All three of the regiments will be in St. Louis to-day.

A Panic in Produce.

After a storm comes a calm. Almost every day for a week past the wheat market has advanced. Yesterday, however, brought a re action, almost as severe as the panic at Sorino. Heavy receipts, high freights, and a decline of 8@5c in New York—all combined to create a perfect stampede, and the consequence was a decline of 8@9c per bushel. Corn also declined 1@2c per bushel; and almost every thing tended downward.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FREMONT AND THE CABINET

Colonel Mulligan Praised by All.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE REVERSE

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

GEN. BUCKNER ADVANCES.

The Late Affairs at Ocracoke.

INTERESTING FROM ROLLA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

The Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres have received commissions as Captains. Louis Phillipe de Orleans and Robert de Orleans are assigned as aids to Gen. McClellan. They receive no compensation.

It is estimated that two hundred slaves of rebel Virginians have been made free here, and are now at work on the entrenchments or are at large.

W. H. Welden of the Farmers' Bank, Mansfield, Ohio, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.

The official reports give a full account of the Ocracoke Inlet expedition by the steamers Fanny and Lanugh, under the command of Lieut. Maxwell. Fort Ocracoke is situated on the seward face of Beacon Island. It was entirely deserted by its rebel garrison. The fort is of an octagon shape, contains four shell rooms 25 feet square, and in the centre a large bomb proof, one hundred feet square, the magazine being within. Above the magazine on each side are four large tanks of water. There is no fresh water in the fort—all brought from Washington or Newbern. The fort was constructed with great care. Sand in barrels, covered with earth and turf, protected the bomb proof, the the inner framing of which was of heavy pine timber. There were platforms for twenty guns, which had been partially destroyed by fire. The gun carriages, also, were all burned.

The armament consisted of four eight inch navy shell guns, and fourteen long thirty-two pounders. Two were removed on Sunday, their trunnions being knocked off by solid shot from the sixty four pounders.

While the rest of the men were so engaged, Lieut. Eastman, with a launch, went to Portsmouth, where he found three heavy eight-inch navy shell guns lying on the beach and one on its carriage, all spiked. There was no battery erected, although one would have been built but for the Yankees coming. The guns were disabled by knocking off cascabels and leaving them in salt water on the beach.

There had been a camp at Portsmouth, but a portion of its troops had been sent to Fort Hatteras when that place was attacked, and afterwards the remainder returned to mainland. The town of Portsmouth had formerly 450 inhabitants. It is now nearly deserted. Those remaining seem to be Union men, and expressed satisfaction when Lieut. Eastman assured them they should not be molested by the Government.

There are no entrenchments nor guns at Ocracoke. Fishermen and pilots who fled after the attack have generally returned.

After destroying the guns, Lieut Maxwell piled all the lumber about the bomb proof and set fire to it. It burned all night and still does.

The destruction of the guns was a necessity, there being no means of removing or defending them.

This afternoon Gen. McClellan reviewed the cavalry, regular and volunteers, and batteries and artillery.

Mr. Seward entertains the Prince de Joinville at dinner to-night, with the suite, including his nephews. The Captains De Orleans, Gen. Scott, Gen. McClellan, and other distinguished officers, are of the dinner party.

McClellan issued general order with a number of extracts from the Articles of War relating to officers punishable by Court Martial to be read to every company and detachment every Sunday morning.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24, 1861.

An alarm occurred at Jefferson City last night, from supposed firing at Osage Bridge. It turned out to be false.

The work on the fortifications continues day and night. There are troops at Sedalia and Syracuse. Gen. Sturgis reported moving rapidly toward Glasgow and Boonville.

News from Jefferson City reports that troops lately camped there waiting orders have been ordered to march to Sedalia. This conflicts with a report obtained from an officer of one of the Departments; that positive advices have been received here that Sturgis and Lane were within 5 miles of Lexington, and on Saturday last resolved to oppose Price's progress northward.

Military matters in town are active. All the rolling stock available from the Iron Mountain Road has been sent on the Pacific Road. To prevent accidents, a pilot engine precedes all trains, besides bridges being guarded.

A notice appeared on the *Evening News* building to-day, headed, "*To Rent*—Apply to the Nigger Pen on Fifth street." Mr. Ramsay refused to tell who wrote the objectionable article, and is reported to have had a spicy conversation with one of Fremont's Aids.

Gen. Fremont will probably leave early to-morrow in the direction of Jefferson City.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24, 1861.

Frank Blair, it is reported, will be released to-morrow, to enable him to take the field with his regiment, in consequence of a request to that effect from Montgomery Blair.

The injunction suppressing the *Evening News* has been removed, and the editors released, satisfactory guarantees having been given that they will publish nothing hereafter detrimental to the interests of Government.

The story is false that express charges incurred by Fremont for the Government are three hundred thousand dollars. They do not reach twenty thousand.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, Sept. 24, 1861.

Reports by telegraph say that Gen. Sigel, with a large force, also Gen. Lane and Gen. Hunter, had arrived at Lexington and attacked Price. An operator in the employ of the Government heard heavy firing while passing Hamilton to-day, and says it was believed there that Sigel had Price in the same position Mulligan had been placed in. The report was brought by passengers from the west this morning, and seems to bear some plausibility.

[REMARKS.—This cannot possibly be true, as far as the presence of Generals Hunter and Sigel is concerned. Gen. Hunter was at Rolla on Saturday last, 250 miles from Lexington. Gen. Sigel has not, so far as we are advised, left St. Louis at all. The town of Hamilton where the firing was heard, is fifty miles from Lexington.—EDS. TRIBUNE.]

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Sept. 24, 1861.

The rebels are reported in force six or eight miles off the lines of our Norfolk encampment. Yesterday and last night skirmishing was continually going on between scouts of opposing forces. It is not known how strong or what the character of the enemy may be. They are thought to be portions of the Columbus army setting in conjunction with Jeff. Thompson's force.

Federal troops were moved yesterday from the Kentucky side to Norfolk. The positions at Bird's Point and Camp Holt have been again reinforced, Taylor's battery and all the 11th Illinois are now at Norfolk. There is no reason to apprehend a rebel attack against the Norfolk encampment. Col. A. Wagner, late in command of artillery at this post, has been appointed Chief of Ordnance on Gen. Fremont's staff.

Adjt. N. P. Chipman was yesterday elected Major of the Second Iowa Regiment.

Rebel engineers from Columbus were out prospecting at Blandville yesterday. Two or three companies of troops were along. The party after two or three hours' stay, returned to Columbus.

Nothing of the least importance from Paducah.

All quiet at Bird's Point, Fort Holt and Cairo.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

The Cabinet is in session this morning, and it is understood that the disaster to the Federal forces at Lexington is the subject of discussion. The opponents of Gen. Fremont charge that he could have prevented the necessity of Mulligan's surrender by sending timely reinforcements to Lexington. Recent advices received from St. Louis by Fremont's friends, state that he had no troops to spare, and that it was entirely impossible for him to strengthen Mulligan's position.

The liveliest discussions of the state of affairs in Missouri prevail here to-day, in all quarters.

Intercepted letters written by a secessionist, a member of the legislature of Maryland, show that the traitor members of that body had formed an elaborate scheme for the passing of a secession ordinance, and an attempt to inaugurate an armed rebellion in the State against the power of the Federal Government. The summary measures of repressing alone saved the State from the horrors of civil war.

It is ascertained that Gen. Patterson's campaign in Virginia cost the Government fully $10,000,000. The sole result was the capture of some 30 fugitive slaves, nearly all of whom were returned to their masters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A grand review took place to-day of cavalry and artillery, being two regiments of cavalry and eight batteries, numbering 45 guns of artillery. All the field officers of the army of the Potomac were present, together with the President, and foreign Ministers. The officers and Gen. McClellan's staff were in full uniform.

The Quartermaster's Department is narrowly watching the conduct of all persons employed in the administration of its affairs. Several removals have taken place the present week.

Capt. Jenkins has been assigned to the Quartermaster's Department under Gen. Anderson, and Major Allen to the position under Fremont.

No news from the Virginia side of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The gallant defence of Col. Mulligan is the theme of admiration among distinguished military men. It was not until late last night when a telegraph was received, and Monday's papers had the rumors of the surrender were fully though reluctantly credited. The latter, while informing the Department that it was on the eve of starting with a heavy force, expressed the hope that he will be able to dislodge the rebels from the position they now occupy at Lexington. Col. Mulligan's praises are upon the lips everywhere manifested concerning that point.

The War Department has determined to vacate all the offices of all Quartermasters, Commissioners, and other officers who fail to respond promptly by filing their bonds and presenting themselves for active service.

New York Republican Committee on Conference Met.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, at least five hundred thousand men should be enrolled for the war at the earliest possible day, and that this State should furnish at least one hundred thousand of that number.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to adopt the most rigorous measures by public meetings, through the press, and otherwise, to arouse the people to the importance of supporting the Government with men and money in the present emergency.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the General Government the propriety of giving to each volunteer hereafter enlisted, either $20 of the bounty promised to the soldiers at the termination of the war, or one month's pay in advance, at the time of his enlisting.

From Kentucky.—Buckner's Rebel Army Advancing North.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—Rumors prevail of the burning of the bridge on the Louisville Railroad bridge at Nolin, fifty-four miles south of here, and that no Confederate troops are north of that place.

Our pickets are said to be ten miles south of Elizabethtown.

Two officers and five privates of Buckner's command have been arrested near Elizabethtown by part of Gen. Rosecan's command and were brought here to-day. They are supposed to be spies.

Gen. Anderson has issued a proclamation saying no Kentuckian will be arrested who remains at home attending to his business, who does not take part, by action or sympathy, with the general or State Government, or does not hold correspondence with, or give aid to our enemies.

The *Democrat* publishes a letter from S. B. Buckner, to James Guthrie, proposing that Guthrie continue the management of the portion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad under the influence of forces under Buckner's command, and if this is declined, Buckner proposes transferring the control of stock to such agents as may be appointed by the companies through which the road passes.

The report that Lock No. 1, on Green River, was destroyed, is untrue. It is doubtful whether No. 3 is destroyed. Buckner's advice to that effect came too late.

Bridges are now guarded on the road.

Many Union men of this city are much disturbed for fear that the Confederates, having nearly consumed the estables of the State of Virginia, will take advantage of unprotected railroad communication from Richmond, Va., to Nolin, Ky., and come and devour the estables of Kentucky during the coming autumn.

From Kansas.—Legislative proceedings to-day unimportant.

From Rolla, Mo.—Arrivals of our Wounded from Springfield.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]
ROLLA, Sept. 24.—Last night Mr. Holland of Springfield arrived, having left there on Friday last. He is the man who took Gen. Fremont's modification of his proclamation through to Col. Taylor. He reports Lieut. Williams of the 15th Illinois yet on his way with seven wagons loaded with Dr. Davis and about 50 wounded men, which Col. Taylor allowed to come, and will probably arrive to-morrow night. This leaves about 180 sick in Springfield of our wounded, of which 100 are able to come to Rolla, if there had only been transportation. Many of the rebel officers propose our wounded shall starve.

Dispatches were read on Thursday last, at Springfield, to the rebels, that Mulligan had surrendered with seven hundred Dutch. Price is taking 21 pieces of artillery, 6,000 stand of small arms, and 4,000 prisoners. Boonville also was taken, and Price was marching on Jefferson City. This is the way reports for the secession army are got. McCulloch and his forces of about 4,000 disaffected Arkansas and Texas troops, was confidently believed to have left the State, going south.

From St. Louis.

ST LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The injunction suppressing the *Evening News* has been removed, and Chas. G. Ramsay, proprietor, and D. M. Grissom, editor, are released; assurances having been given that they will not hereafter publish statements about military matters as facts, without first learning their truth, and that they will not publish anything injurious to the interests of the Government. The *News* has always been a strong Union paper.

Military men here do not think the simple capture of Lexington as injurious, but in a mere military point of view think it an advantage.

The Situation in Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 24th.]

It is unnecessary here to state what there were—to recapitulate what causes operated to prevent the reinforcement of Col. Mulligan. But assuming that the garrison has surrendered, according to the tenor of the reports, we are not by any means disposed to regard the calamity as irreparable. Aside from the capture of a large body of brave men as prisoners of war—if such is really the case—it may be questioned whether it is not as well to let the Confederates have the advantage of so dearly bought a victory. We think General Price has got his command into a pen, and we cannot see how he is to escape. It is our belief that if he remains in Lexington he will certainly be caught and be compelled to capitulate at discretion; and if we are not much mistaken, his retreat is completely cut off. Within three days, or thereabouts, he will be surrounded on four sides. We will not say how many troops are in the field to operate upon him, directly and indirectly, as it is sufficient to state that there are *enough*. The secession army is doomed.

Gen. Price, now that he is quartered in Lexington, may look around him, and, viewing with consternation the advancing Union columns, may find that no assistance is at hand. Our latest advices from McCulloch's Confederate division places him at Bentonville, Ark., on the 10th inst., on which day he is reported to have taken up his march to Fort Smith. The rumors of a probable attack from him upon Jefferson City, are, therefore, unfounded, at least for the present. It has been stated that Hardee had re-appeared at Greenville, Wayne county, menacing Pilot Knob and threatening to take possession of the Iron Mountain Railroad. But, a few days ago an expedition was sent from Ironton, as far down as Black river, forty miles distant, where a small rebel camp was broken up, yet no large body of secession soldiers was discovered. Hardee was not in that neighborhood, and nothing was heard of him. By all hops of diverting the Federal forces in that quarter is not now likely to be realized, he finds certain in the southern part of the State have as much upon their hands as they can well attend to, in watching over the movements in the vicinity of Cairo.

Upon the whole, though stirring events may be anticipated in Missouri, we feel every confidence in the result. The prospect of a speedy triumph over the invaders is by no means gloomy.

Trouble among the Northwestern Rifles.

The Northwestern Rifles Regiment on Sunday were furnished in the Arsenal with Belgian muskets. Having expected the very best rifles extant, some of the men, if not the majority of the regiment, swore they would not have the Belgian arms, and several bayonets were bent and broken in anger. A telegram to Gen. Fremont mentioned the affair, and his instant answer was to put the refractory regiment under guard, which was done after they had made a rush to both gates in attempts to escape, in which they were frustrated by the ready action of some fifty men under arms. A cannon was also pointed at them, and they succumbed. After a night's reflection they were quite orderly, having seen the folly of their conduct, and resolved to accept the muskets, which will be exchanged for rifles at the earliest opportunity.—*St. Louis Democrat*, 24th.

Public Competition for Army Supplies.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 28, 1861.

HON. JOHN HOWE—*Sir*: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, at your hands, of a proposition, over your signature and that of W. S. Gurnee of Chicago, addressed to Major General Fremont, commanding the Western Department, offering, upon certain terms, to enter into a contract to furnish the Quartermaster's Department with certain articles of supplies pertaining to the equipment of the forces now being organized in this city. The Commanding General has referred your proposition to me. A reference from so high a source makes it an imperative duty on my part to give my reasons in detail for declining your proposition. They are as follows:

The acceptance of your proposition would involve the expenditure of at least three-fourths of a million of dollars—an enormous amount of money to be expended for a public object without throwing open the door to public competition. The business community just now is in that state of inactivity where it anticipates and attempts to seize hold of every opportunity to obtain employment for both muscle, and machinery and capital, and it naturally turns to the War Department of the Government for that relief which it fails to find among civil affairs. This being the case this Department will not consent to make a subject of scrutiny and criticism by those most interested in being made aware of the wants of the Government, and the expenditure of its considerable sum, without public competition, even if perfectly innocent in itself (of which there might be some slight question), would provoke unkind and bitter feelings, slanderous remarks and publications, and such trouble as you and I have both witnessed more than once in relation to government contracts. Neither I nor any other officer of the government, be his position or rank what it may, has strength enough to stand before the people on such a record and hope to escape the most virulent charges of fraud and corruption. At all events I do not intend to try the experiment, at least, until ordered to do so by the Government, whose agent I am. Let me say, sir, in conclusion, that of course nothing contained in this letter is intended as any reflection or criticism upon your motives in making the proposition referred to, and to add that I am, at ever, very respectfully yours,

J. McKINSTRY,
Major and Quartermaster.

Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1861.

SURGEONS RELEASED FROM RICHMOND.

Seven surgeons, released from Richmond on parole, arrived here to-day—Alfred Power of W. H. Wilson of the New York 24; Washington Kennedy and John McLellan of the New York 79th; R. A. Goodenough of the New York 14th; James Harris of the Rhode Island 2d; C. W. Le Boutillier of the Minnesota 1st. They brought with them Joseph Kennedy, 12 years of age, surgeon's servant, without parole. They say the condition of the prisoners is very bad, especially as to clothing.

Most of the officers and all the privates of the New York 69th, 79th, and Fire Zouaves have been sent to Castle Pinckney. Captain Owens at Richmond stand the climate better than the rebels. The New York papers are regularly sent to Richmond, where they know all that is done at Washington. A young Kentuckian named Abel, appointed a Lieutenant in our army, was impressed into the rebel ranks and remained in the neighborhood of Bull Run for some time before the battle, and until a few days since, when he escaped, and was brought to camp by a farmer in a wagon, covered with straw. He says that Beauregard has 180,000 men at and near Manassas, well clothed, shod, and paid. The escaped, who declined a cavalry in the rebel army, has accepted a lieutenancy in ours. His father is chaplain in a Pennsylvania regiment. He had an interview with Secretary Cameron yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT SANTA FE.

Private letters from Santa Fe contain the gratifying announcement of the safe arrival there of three regiments of regular infantry and a squadron of cavalry and caption, under Capt. Moor, being a garrison for Fort Buchanan. Fifteen hundred Texans, with four pieces of artillery, flushed with their success in the capture of Major Lynde, endeavored to cut him off on his way from the fort to Santa Fe, but Capt. Moor evaded them.

Released from Fort Lafayette.

Marcus Cicero Stanley (brother of Edward Stanley of California) was released from confinement at Fort Lafayette, on Saturday morning last, the Government not being able to substantiate the charge of treason which had been made against him. During his imprisonment, Mr. Stanley refused to hold any intercourse with the secessionists, first having told them that he was a Unionist who had been unprepared, from his Northern residence. After Mr. McMasters was sent to the fort, he told the prisoners that Stanley was a spy, in the employment of the Government, and that all the remarks made in his presence would certainly be reported. This misrepresentation did not add in the slightest degree to the pleasures of her sojourn. Stanley believes that the charge against his loyalty was made by some of his personal enemies, who took that method of gratifying their malice.—*N. Y. Times*, 23d.

Col. Einstein Under Arrest.

Col. Max Einstein of the 27th Pennsylvania regiment (Germans), was ordered to report on Saturday himself under arrest to the Provost Marshal in Washington. When he asked where he might go, he was answered, "Any where except back to camp." I should not be surprised if he were as summarily disposed of as was Col. McCunn.—*N. Y. Tuner's Washington dispatch.*

Go Away from Home to Learn the News.

The following pulmy lines appear in the New York papers of Monday:

DRAFTING FOR THE ARMY.

Drafting for the Army begins in this city to-morrow, Orders to that effect were issued on Saturday.

We guess it isn't so.

FORT LEAVENWORTH REINFORCED.—We learn from a gentleman direct from Leavenworth, that Fort Leavenworth was reinforced last week by the arrival of eighteen hundred regulars from Utah, under command of Col. St. George Cook.—*St. Louis Republican*, 24th.

SORGHUM SYRUP BARRELS.
1500 No. 1 Molasses Barrels
For sale by BENDER & CO., Corner Pine and Michigan sts., Chicago.

CARTES DE VISITE.
FASSETT & COOK,
Nos. 122 and 124 Clark-st.,
Having just obtained an Operator from the
London and Paris Photographic Societies,
They are prepared to furnish this style of Pictures, as well as
All Other Branches
Of the Photographic Art,
Superior to any Establishment in the Country.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS
GRAIN BAGS,
For Sale Low by
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
41 and 42 LAKE STREET.

THE STANDARD
AND
Presbyterian Expositor,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the interests of the Presbyterian Church. Published simultaneously in Philadelphia and Chicago.
Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, D.D., Editor, 56 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia.
Rev. GEO. MORTON, Associate Editor. Office at 37 South Clark street, Chicago. Subscriber should apply to the Bookstore of W. G. Holman.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 62 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED—A situation, by a young man (German) who can speak English pretty well, in a Dry Goods House, or in any other business where he can be in the city. Please inquire at No. 1042 Clark street, or Post Office box 1042. sep24-3t

WANTED.—Plain comfortable board wanted by a young gentleman in a private family, where by would have the privilege of lighting the daily newspaper dailies of the family. Address "ED WIN," Tribune office. sep24-3t

WANTED—To rent about Oct. 1st, a neat Cottage House for a small family—the rent not to exceed $12 per month. Any one having such a house to rent, will hear of a prompt customer by stating location and addressing "A. B." Box 3823. sep24-3t

WANTED.—To Bookbinders. A Bookbinder wanted immediately. Inquire of CURTISS & PETERS, 91 Water st.

Well Adapted to the Western Trade.

All of which will be sold in such lots as will suit the wants of dealers in the city and country dealers. Sale without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
sep22-3t&3t Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
New and Second-hand Furniture
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Will hold their next regular sale of Furniture
On SATURDAY, Sept. 28th, at 9½ O'CLOCK,
At their salerooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street.
sep22-3t&3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe sale to the trade, on
ON THURSDAY, OCT. 3d, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At their salerooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(Opposite the Tremont House.)
Country merchants dealing in shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend this sale, as the goods will compare favorably in quality and style with any wholesale stock in the city, and without reserve. Term Cash, par funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
sep21-3t&3t Auctioneers.

IMMENSE STOCK OF
CUSTOM-MADE
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Will sell for cash,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th and 25th, commencing at 9½ o'clock each day,
At their Salerooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st.,
The most extensive and extensive stocks of new, fresh Eastern-made Clothing ever offered, consisting of an elegant assortment of Beaver, French, Cassimere, Doeskin, Cassinett and Satin vests of every kind of material. The Clothing is all new, fresh and clean, and is in regular and full sizes, material of the best quality, and made and trimmed in the latest and most approved style.

Well Adapted to the Western Trade.

All of which will be sold in such lots as will suit the wants of dealers in the city and country dealers. Sale without reserve. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
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BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861

THE CONVENTION.

This paper has more than once and earnestly declared for a union of all parties—a breaking down of all party lines, and, if possible, perfect unanimity among the people, until the end of the war. We adhere to the declaration, and shall make it our rule of action in the approaching election of our own State—one of the most important that has been held since 1847. We have, so far as Illinois is concerned, only one reservation to make in promising to support whomsoever the people, acting together for the public good, may name. We shall demand that for the approaching Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, men of not alone known patriotism, but of marked ability, shall be brought forward; and this demand grows out of no fear that we shall lose partisan advantages, but from the conviction that they may have high duties to discharge, as the representatives of the sovereignty of the people, in relation to national affairs. On this account, our best talent should be sought out, and pressed into the service. We live at a time when the Government is imperilled, when revolutions are the fashion, when bold, ambitious and unpatriotic men may take advantage of their surroundings and rob us of the chartered rights that the old Revolution secured, when the guarantys of public liberty are weakened by the necessities of war, and when the wisest cannot look far into the gloom in which the affairs of the Republic are shrouded. At such a time, Illinois, as she is to act in her sovereign capacity, should be prepared to act wisely and promptly, and through the ablest and most patriotic of her sons. This is not all: Our State Constitution is to be amended. Those delegated to that work should be able to rise superior to the excitements of feeling and exacerbations of passion that govern the labors of weak men. They will make the fundamental law to govern us in peace as well as in war; and they must be clear-eyed enough to see that, in providing for the exigencies of the latter, they they do not tread upon the liberties expected in the latter. In whatever way viewed, the best men are demanded. Ordinary legislators will not do. Principles not measures are to be dealt with. A Government is to be reconstructed, out of which measures and parties will grow. For the happiness and honor of all, the task should be confided only to able hands.

ANGLO-SAXONS.

Amid all disheartening events, and we are having enough of them, surely, to tax the spirit of the early martyrs, nowhere have we seen or heard the evidences of public discouragement. Bull Run was bad, the killing of Lyon was worse, Lexington is terrible, and the action of the Government countermanding Fremont's proclamation is most lamentable—but the faith of the nation is still perfect, its confidence unshaken, its spirit undaunted. Whatever has made Anglo-Saxons great in history, is now rising from the debris which successive disasters have strewn upon us. The people believe that the hour of their deliverance cometh. If this General, or that, is not equal to his task, they know that others will rise to retrieve the past and insure the future. If this or that policy of the Government is wrong, they know that a new and better policy will by and by be adopted. If the giant of the North is, for the time being, clumsily handled, they know that it will not always be so.

No words of ours are needed to brace up the general valor, the indomitable and unconquerable strength of the people. Perhaps worse disasters are in store for us We hope not. Perhaps worse ones are needed to bring us to see the truth and confess it before Almighty God, that we are fighting our battle in such way that we may save and keep alive the national pest and crime of slavery. We hope not; we pray not. But if it be so—if greater afflictions are coming to our doors, we will not shame our ancestry with ignoble despair. It shall never be said that the blood of those who were beaten at Edgehill, but conquered at Marston Moor, has suffered by its contact with American soil, or that the spirit which bore up our fathers in the Revolution, through long years of disaster and defeat, and finally crowned them with victory and independence, has degenerated in the lapse of years. Never, never!

WELL DONE, CINCINNATI.

ROBT. BRAND, Esq., Mayor of Galena, passed through this city yesterday, on his return from Cincinnati, where he had been to bring back the men of the Galena Company, 19th Regiment, killed in the terrible disaster at Huron on the 17th. He had with him the bodies of thirteen of the dead. He says he has not words adequate to the expression of his gratitude to the men and women of Cincinnati for their overflowing kindness to the 19th. No comfort that money could buy, no sympathy that the purest love and charity could offer, were lacking. The wounded men were the objects of special attention. Provided with admirable quarters in the City Hospital, with the best of surgical skill, fed by the kindness of the ladies and covered with wreaths and bouquets from their fair hands, cheered and comforted by words of affection, the mangled heroes say that with such concomitants, wounds are a positive luxury. The ladies have not been alone in their pious demonstrations. Among all classes, he found nothing but aid and sympathy. Officers of railroads everywhere tendered him passes for his suite and the bodies in his care. Expressmen tendered the use of their wagons and horses, undertakers of their hearses and services, and even omnibus drivers and hackmen knowing his errand would do anything that its execution might not be delayed. The city officials, the Odd Fellows Lodges, the military men—all men and all women with whom he came in contact—seemed to have only one purpose, and that the doing of something for the wounded men or for the friends of the dead. The Mayor says that Chicago and Galena owe Cincinnati a debt of gratitude that they ought never to forget—an obligation that the people of the whole State will be happy to subscribe. Well done, Cincinnati!

COL. THOMAS A. MARSHALL.

We greatly regret that our telegraphic correspondent at Quincy should have caught up and reported the story that must be prevailing there, of the cowardice of Col. Marshall, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, in the Lexington fight. We know nothing of Col. Marshall's share in that struggle, but we have no doubt that he acquitted himself well. His antecedents are a warrant for that opinion, and his high moral courage which, though all his kith and kin are in the South and now his enemies, led him to follow his convictions and rupture the old ties of friendship and blood that bound him to Kentucky, convince us that he has been wronged. Were he a characterless adventurer, we should give no weight to his acts which have separated him from his State; but Tom Marshall is intellectually one of the broadest men in Illinois; he has an irreproachable character where he is best known; and he has also that manliness and pride which in any post of danger would hold him up to his duty. If he is a coward, if he has not done all that he ought, we confess that he presents in his person a contradiction between promise and performance that we cannot reconcile. We await the telling of the whole story, conscious that his reputation will be fully vindicated.

THE 47TH.—The 47th Illinois Regiment left Camp Lyon, Peoria, on Saturday last. They took the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Chenoa, beyond which their destination was unknown. The regiment made a fine appearance, and will render a good account of themselves when the opportunity offers. They are under the command of Col. Bryner.

EXTREMES MEET.—"The only two important papers in the State, so far as we have observed, that refuse to acquiesce in the justice or the expediency of the President's letter modifying Fremont's proclamation, are the Chicago Tribune and the Quincy Herald—the first a most ultra Republican paper, and the latter an equally ultra Democratic sheet. The fact is quite a singular one. We presume it is the first time those two papers ever happened to agree on any question. It, however, proves the old adage, that "extremes meet."—*State Journal.*"

This shows either that the *State Journal* has a very limited exchange list, or that it does not consider the Alton *Telegraph*, the Rock Island *Argus*, the Freeport *Journal*, the Belvidere *Standard*, the *Congregational Herald*, etc., "important papers." The Bloomington *Pantagraph* ought to be regarded an important paper in Illinois, and it certainly did not "acquiesce in the *justice or the expediency*" of the modification, though it counseled people not to get excited about it. We do not think it becomes the *State Journal* to characterize *any* of these papers as unimportant. We think they may retort with equal propriety "you're another."

We can also show how *extremes meet*. There is another paper published in Springfield called the *State Register*, which has generally been the opposite pole of the magnet from the *State Journal*. The *Register* is probably the most inveterate pro-slavery paper in the State. Neither the *Register* nor the *Journal*, if we recollect rightly, ever expressed a straightforward opinion about Fremont's proclamation till they heard from Washington, when, of course, they both came out against it. Certainly, extremes meet.

DR. RUSSELL—WHO IS TO BLAME.—Petitions are said to be pouring in upon the Cabinet, asking that Russell, the London *Times* correspondent, be denied further facilities for maligning the country, if he be not ordered to quit the country altogether. The Albany (N. Y.,) *Statesman* says:

> A word should be spoken here in Mr. Russell's defence. A great many people have run away with the idea that the correspondent of the *Times* is crowding himself upon the Government officers and into our camps. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Government and War Department have bestowed such continued and particular attentions upon him that they have frequently been charged with toadyism. On every important occasion he is specially invited to be present. When Governor Curtin presented a stand of colors to several Pennsylvania regiments, a few days since, Mr. Russell was asked to be present, and complied as if he granted a favor to the Government. Let no one blame Mr. Russell for his presence at any point, for he goes by invitation, and only by invitation.

The petitions, then, should ask that our Government discontinue its toadying attentions to this gentleman. There is no reason why he, who does not rise above the dignity of other sensation reporters, and who has not, withal, half their honesty, should be singled out for favors which are denied to others. And we believe he will not be in future.

FLOYD WOUNDED.—One of the Federal prisoners, who belongs in Greenwich, Ohio, and who was re-captured by our forces at the Carnifix fight, informed Capt. Clark, who is now in Cleveland, that Floyd was badly wounded in that engagement. He saw him carried by the building where he was held as a prisoner. He further says that Cox could have cut off Floyd's retreat, but the messenger that Rosecrans sent to Cox was fired upon by Cox's pickets, who were Germans, and who could not understand him, and would not let him pass. The messenger was forced to return to Rosecrans and get a guard to accompany him, but then it was too late to catch Floyd.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.—We understand that arrangements have been made with the Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Toledo railroads, to the effect, that persons attending the annual meeting of the Board at Cleveland next week, paying full fare to that city, will be passed free on their return. Many of the friends of the Board, residing in Northern Illinois, will doubtless avail themselves of this liberal arrangement on the part of the railroads to be present on this very interesting occasion.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The stores of H. Harris, L. Williams, Wm. Colerick, H. Smith, A. B. Witt, A. Millspaugh, William Donelson, Robert Rogers, and B. Taylor, at Almont, Michigan, were entirely destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. The fire originated in the store of Mr. Harris, while he was drawing carbon oil. Mr. H. was so badly burned that his life is despaired of. Loss about $10,000.

A COMPANY OF PRINTERS.—A company of printers for the war, under the name of the "Ben Franklin Guards," has been organized in Detroit, and will be attached to Col. May's Independent regiment. A. C. McMillan, a printer in the office of the *Free Press*, is Captain. He is an experienced officer, having been for several years Lieutenant of the Cass Light Guards.

WE GUESS THEY DIDN'T COME.—Capt. Cohorn, of the North Carolina Independent Grays, just before the recent siege, wrote from Hatteras Inlet to the rebel Secretary of War: "All we want, sir, is a cavalry corps and two hundred more of infantry, and we can whip the whole Federal navy." We guess *them* cavalry and infantry didn't come.

A NEW LANDLORD.—G. W. H. T. Walker is an officer in a Georgia regiment of rebels. He owns a valuable building in Genesee street, Syracuse, N. Y. On Monday last the Deputy U. S. Marshal served notice on the tenants that hereafter Uncle Samuel would be their landlord, to which the tenants replied, Amen!

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A man by the name of Bates first cut his wife's throat and then hung himself in the woods near Lapeer, Michigan. The parties had been in the vicinity of Lapeer for several weeks without any apparent home, and it is supposed the deed was committed during a fit of insanity.

GOOD.—The St. Paul *Pioneer*, the Democratic organ, announces its intention of supporting Governor Ramsey for re-election, and the balance of the Union Republican ticket.

MCLEAN COUNTY.—A Union County Convention will be held at Bloomington on the 30th inst. for the nomination of a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and County officers.

☞ The Home Guards of Wheeling (Va.,) have been dismissed, the better to facilitate the organization of regular regiments for the war.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—The Leavenworth *Times* says Col. Groesbeck, with upwards of 5000 men, was at St. Joseph, at the last advices.

Drafting in Iowa.

The following order has been issued in Iowa:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF IOWA. DAVENPORT, Sept. 19, 1861.

To Members of Boards of Supervisors of Counties, and others:

The State of Iowa is furnishing her full quota of troops, but calls are made for more, and they SHALL BE FURNISHED!

To meet promptly the demand of the General Government, and of Gen. Fremont, the military necessity exists of making a draft from the able-bodied men of this State, between the ages of 18 and 45.

I therefore request that members of Boards of Supervisors will report to me the names and residence of such able bodied men within the ages above named, as are subject to be drafted. And I also ask of any persons well known in this Department, to report the names of individuals liable to military duty.

N. B. BAKER, Adjutant General of Iowa.

AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH.

The soldiers of the 9th Illinois, and the Chicago Light Artillery (company A,) have started a neat little sheet at Paducah, called the *Union Picket Guard.* Motto: "Treason must be subdued; Traitors must be punished." The *Picket Guard* is full of interesting items a few of which we copy:

—Dr. Peterson, Surgeon of the Missouri 8th, who was shot by Kelly of the St. Louis *Democrat*, is rapidly recovering from his wound received in the affray at Cairo.

CAPT. TAYLOR'S ARTILLERY.—This fine body of men were out on drill Saturday last near the camp of the 12th regiment. Lieutenant White is at present in command. He is a thorough officer and the company is finely schooled in the "manuel of the piece."

ARRIVAL.—A large number of well armed troops arrived here yesterday and last night. Among them was Capt. Buell's battery of light artillery. There were quite a number of siege guns brought up on the Aleck Scott. We noticed five 32-pounders and three or four 10 inch columbiads. They will be put in command of the leading avenues into town to-day. We have just learned that Capt. Hopkins's artillery arrived last evening. And still they come.

THE 12TH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—This regiment is one of the finest among the many now stationed at Paducah. Under the skillful training of its gallant commander, Col. McArthur, assisted by Lieut. Col. Chetlain, it will eventually prove a terror to "evil doers."

DIED.—In the Marine Hospital, on Sunday 15th inst., of Typhoid fever, Henry H. Case, of Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill., a private in Co. E, 9th Illinois Regiment. Deceased was a good soldier, and a conscientious man. Peace to his ashes.

MEDICAL.—Dr. S. M. Hamilton, of the Illinois 9th, has been designated as Musical Director at this post by the Commanding Officer.

ARMORY AND ARSENAL IN CHICAGO.

Letter from Hon. I. N. Arnold.

Hon. Julian S. Rumsey, Mayor of Chicago:—

SIR:—It is highly probable that a National Arsenal and Armory *for the manufacture of arms*, will be established at the approaching session of Congress.

There are, in my judgment, controlling reasons why this Armory should be located in the great Northwest. The country east of the Alleghenies can be conveniently supplied by the great Government establishment at Springfield, Mass., and Watervliet, New York. The Northwest, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and if we also include Missouri and Kentucky, has a population of something over ten and a quarter millions. The other loyal States, exclusive of Maryland, have a population of about ten and a half millions. The Northwest has furnished for the present war much the larger proportion of the soldiers now in arms for the support of the Government. This great territory, full of hardy, brave, and gallant men—the best fighting material in the Union—has been compelled to rely entirely on the Eastern Arsenals and Armories for its supply of arms. The extreme difficulty and embarrassing delay in arming the Western Volunteers has demonstrated the necessity of an Armory and Arsenal in the West.

Since the destruction of Harper's Ferry, the conclusion has been general that an armory should be established somewhere in the Northwest. This conclusion was very decidedly manifested in the special session of Congress in July, and a special committee was raised to report upon the subject. On the 23d July, by unanimous consent of the House, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the select committee on the location of an armory be instructed to inquire into the expediency of locating such armory at Chicago.

The expediency of making the location at Rock Island and Pittsburg, and at several other places, was also referred to this special committee. The citizens of the various towns competing for the location, are taking active measures to bring before the public and the members of Congress, the peculiar advantages of their respective localities. In my judgment, the public interest will be best promoted by making the location at Chicago.

I believe that Chicago has advantages superior to those of any other place, and that the more the subject is investigated and discussed, the more obvious these advantages will become.

I beg to call your attention briefly to such as have occurred to me.

The reasons in favor of Chicago are:

1. The entire security of the position. It is far inland from any frontier, and secure from war from any quarter.

2. Facilities for distribution, and the transportation of materials by lake, river and canal navigation; and by a concentration of a greater number of railways at Chicago than at any other city in the Union. These railways radiating from Chicago, could in a few hours distribute arms to any and every portion of the country.

3. The materials for the manufacture of arms of all kinds—coal, both anthracite and bituminous; also charcoal, can be obtained at Chicago, with convenience and dispatch, and at a less average cost than at any other point in the North-west. This statement is not unadvisedly made, and investigation will demonstrate its truth.

4. The iron of Lake Superior (so convenient to this locality,) is of the greatest tenacity, and of finer texture than any other in the country; and is said by those who have tested it to be the finest iron for steel in the world.

5. Charcoal iron, and steel made of charcoal iron, are both necessary in the manufacture of arms. In no section of the country are there such large forests of beech, maple, and other hard wood timber, in connection with the best iron ore, as in the region of Lake Superior, connected with Chicago by lake and also by railway. These facts would ensure charcoal iron, and steel made of charcoal iron, at prices cheaper than at any other place.

6. The important fact that Chicago is the great granary and provision depot of the Northwest, would necessarily make breadstuffs and all provisions cheaper here than at any other point.

7. Chicago is the largest lumber market in the country, and is abundantly supplied with the most superior qualities of black walnut, oak, ash, maple and pine.

8. Stone, brick, lime, and all building materials of superior quality can be furnished at Chicago, as cheap, probably cheaper, than elsewhere.

9. All foreign iron, steel and materials used can be transported from New York to Chicago, cheaper than from New York or Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

These are some of the advantages that have occurred, and been suggested to me in favor of the location at Chicago. If I am correct in my opinion that the best interests of the Nation will be promoted by its location here, it is quite obvious that we ought to bring these advantages to the knowledge of Congress. Pittsburgh and other competing places are already engaged with a praiseworthy zeal, in urging upon the members of Congress the advantages of their respective localities.

Chicago must not expect that her superior natural advantages will secure the prize without zealous and energetic efforts of her citizens. Rock Island urges in favor of the location there, the fact that the Government owns Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, favorably situated for the site of an armory, and that the water power of the Mississippi may be advantageously used. There is force in these considerations; but, in my judgment, they are greatly overbalanced by the reasons in favor of Chicago.

I am satisfied that there will be none but a friendly competition between Rock Island and Chicago. Rock Island, next to having the Armory located there, would be in favor of Chicago as its second choice. So, the citizens of Chicago, while satisfied that, all things considered, the location should be here, would probably prefer Rock Island as their second choice.

I respectfully suggest that a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, and take such other steps as may be deemed expedient to secure the favorable action of Congress. Very respectfully yours,

ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

Aid for Kentucky and the Border.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 23d.]

Colonel Cruft, with five hundred of his regiment, the 31st, from Terre Haute, has been dispatched to Evansville for the purpose of acting in defence of that city and the adjoining border in case of emergency. The 42d regiment, now organizing at Evansville, has about four hundred men in camp. These will be supplied with equipments as fast as they can be provided. The regiment will be full in a week or so, and placed on a complete "war footing." In another place in to-day's paper we have noticed the shipment of ammunition, &c., for the defence of the Southern border. Col. Cruft's men are armed with guns from this city. The remainder of his regiment will be speedily armed and sent to the same locality.

Col. Harrison's regiment of sharp-shooters, the 39th, left Indianapolis on Saturday for Louisville, where they will be armed with surplus guns stored in that city. Col. Manson's regiment, the 10th, left Indianapolis yesterday. They will also be armed at Louisville. Col. Crittenden, with 500 men of the 6th regiment, as we have already noticed, has gone to Kentucky, and now occupies a position south of Louisville. Col. Scribner's regiment, the 38th, from New Albany, has crossed the river, and yesterday was at Shepardsville, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. This regiment is completely armed and equipped. Some 350 men belonging to the Jennings county regiment of the Indiana Legion left Madison on Monday for Louisville. These men, we understand, were sent back on the same boat that took them to Louisville, by order of Gen. Anderson. Why this was done we cannot tell, inasmuch as Gen. Anderson has since telegraphed to Gov. Morton for additional reinforcements. The men were told that Gen. Anderson had force enough, and that their services would not be needed. Another statement is that the men returned were Home Guards from Madison. Whoever it was that was sent home after they had volunteered in a patriotic manner for the defence of a neighboring State, were sent away in the face of danger menacing their friends and kindred, and should have been retained for the purpose they had in view when they left their homes.

Information from the border is to the effect that numerous companies of Home Guards, organized under the act creating the Indiana Legion, will go to Kentucky if they can be armed there. The good effects of our new militia law have been seen every day since it went into force. Its benefits will continue to be felt.

At the arsenal in this city three hundred hands will recommence operations to-day, and will turn out one hundred thousand cartridges daily. The bulk of the product of the arsenal will be sent to Gen. Fremont, but Kentucky will also derive supplies from here. Gen. Fremont assumes all the expense of the supplies furnished for his department. The establishment of this arsenal was a prudent foresight in Gov. Morton. It has already furnished ammunition for small arms and artillery for Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Western Virginia. It was one of the active measures inaugurated by Gov. Morton, and if his warning voice had been heeded in proper quarters, Kentucky would now be in a much better state of defence than she is. All wisdom is not concentrated at Washington.

WHERE TO GET COTTON.—Mr. Waterman Cliff, of Mystic, Connecticut, has just returned from Apalachicola, where he had been engaged in piloting for many years. Among other interesting facts, he says that there are over ten thousand bales of cotton lying at that port awaiting shipment. He thinks one or two armed vessels with a small force of troops could land at St. Josephs, which is about fifteen miles from there, march over and take the cotton, and in a few hours transfer it to lighters and from thence on board of vessels which can be in readiness. Thus the Government could gain a snug little sum, as the cotton could find a ready market at twenty-two cents per pound. But little opposition could be made to the seizure, as there are but very few troops in that vicinity, and they are mostly old men who belong to the home guard.

FIVE NEW IRON FRIGATES FOR ENGLAND.—The London *Times* states that at the close of the session the Admiralty got a snug vote of £2,500,000 for new iron frigates, which, is just the price of five of these costly vessels, according to the new scale of dimensions on which they are in future to be built. Having got the money, the authorities issued their plans, and called upon the leading firms for tenders. These tenders were duly sent in to Somerset House on the 31st of August, and on the 3d of September it was notified to Mr. Mare of Millwall, Mr. Laird of Birkenhead, and to the Thames Iron Works, where the Warrior was built, that their offers were accepted, and that they were to commence the construction of the vessels forthwith.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1861.

THE NECESSITY OF THE REBELS.

There is no doubt that the rebels find themselves in a great strait. They have met with what military men sometimes term "a military necessity." They have got to do something. The strictly defensive position which McClellan has assumed while making his preparations for an active fall campaign, has embarrassed them. He will not go to Manassas till he gets ready, and has successfully played thus far the game of "beggar my neighbor." There is evidence to show that they had planned a beautiful *coup d'etat* to take place this week. You know that secession has State rights for its foundation, though Mr. Vice-President Stephens puts slavery for the corner stone. Of course, it would not do to liberate Maryland from the oppression of Old Abe, unless Maryland in some way manifested a desire to be set free from the galling "yoke." It was, therefore, planned that the Legislature of this State—the secession wing of it—should quietly meet at Frederick and under State Rights, pass the secession ordinance. Then General Johnston, like the valorous Don Quixote, would instantly fly to the relief of the oppressed. Everything was prepared. The resolution of secession was printed for circulation, and all that. Meanwhile General Johnston's wing of the army, which has been quiet at Manassas, on Friday last began to advance towards Leesburg. On Saturday and Sunday it continued, and probably on Monday and Tuesday—thirty thousand men at least. But on Tuesday the secession legislators, as you are aware, instead of meeting in legislative capacity, had interesting meetings with squads of a Wisconsin Regiment, and with the U. S. Marshal who furnished them with guards of honor all the way down to Fortress Monroe. Of course President Davis respects Southern Rights and therefore the great would-be-deliverer Johnson has not yet crossed the Potomac. Nor will he. In games of chess you can leave some places open with impunity, for if your enemy moves in you have him by mere combination of circumstances. And so in military strategy. You can leave undefended places, knowing that if your enemy goes in there it is all up with him. We have no troops except a guard at Harper's Ferry, and have not needed them. If Johnston should undertake to cross there, he would find himself cut off. Neither do we need troops below Washington. The enemy cannot cross there. If they attack us it must be directly in front. Will they do it? I am assured that the Government expects it, and is acting upon that expectation. The rebels must either attack or retreat, or see their army disorganized. The Naval Expeditions now fitting out, and the affair at Hatteras, have alarmed the Gulf States. They must defend their coasts. Soon, troops will be needed from Manassas to defend other points. To have the army disintegrated without striking a blow, would be almost as bad as a defeat. They would give anything to have McClellan advance at once. They are growing savage. Read the challenge in one of the Richmond papers. "Why don't you come out and fight? Why don't you advance?" They will be gratified in due time. It is a great thing to be able to know when to hold on and when to let go. The business men who crowd your streets would give a fair percentage of each day's transactions if they had superior wisdom on those points. Present indications show that McClellan is not wanting as a military strategist. It would seem that a few days more must reveal some positive action on the part of the rebels.

HEALTH.

The health of the army is wonderful. It was supposed that the month of September would fill up the hospitals with patients, but thus far there has been scarcely an increase of disease. Between August 3d and September 7th, in all the hospitals, there were 777 deaths—quite a number being from sickness of long standing, and some from wounds received while on picket duty, or from the accidental discharge of firearms and other accidents. No other army ever had such good care taken of it as that under Gen. McClellan. The camps are kept neat and clean, all filth being removed daily. The soldiers are required to bathe often, also to keep their clothes clean; they are furnished with superior rations; they are looked after by the Sanitary Commission; they have superior hospital accommodations, and are attended to by many patriotic, large-hearted women of the city. The malaria season will soon be over on the Potomac, and having escaped thus far, it is believed that the autumn will see no increase of disease from that cause.

PASSES.

I am sorry to see the streets filled with officers, who find it very convenient to walk the corridor of Willard's. There should be a reform. The commanders of brigades are becoming too indulgent. The officers, quite as much as the men, need strict discipline, to know their duty and to have to perform it. If we are to have an efficient army the officers must be first instructed. The streets are kept tolerably free from soldiers. The provost guard has its patrols passing continually, and a soldier stands but little chance of avoiding it.

SECESSIONISTS IN PUBLIC EMPLOY.

The Potter Investigating Committee is hard at work. Mr. Potter gives himself no relaxation, but from early day till long past midnight he is found at his work. The Committee report from time to time, and in most instances the treasonable employees have been quickly displaced. It pains me to say, however, that persons known to be secessionists are still in employ at the White House. I state it on good authority. The President has been informed of the facts, but for some reason—good and sufficient, perhaps—they are still retained in service. C.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE

Anxiety Concerning Col. Mulligan's Fate—Fremont's Removal to be affected by Frank Blair's trial—Instances where Fremont's plans have been broken up by the Administration—Distinguished Officers to take the Field in Person—Fremont in Active Service—Removal of I. C. Woods contradicted—Californians as Contractors—Strict Rules in Guarding Prisoners—St. Louis Merchants Showing their Colors—Secession disgust thereat—Progress of the Gun-boats—Severe Test of the Iron Plates—Cavalry Regiment Armed with Revolving Rifles—Praises of the Thirty-Seventh and Forty-Second Illinois Regiments—Brass Rifled Cannon—Newspaper Correspondents equipped for War Service.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.] ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21, 1861.

At the hour of writing the fate of the heroic Mulligan is involved in doubt. The Union men are about evenly divided between the hopes and fears which the last news gave rise to. The dangers encountered by the boats from Jefferson City, and the impossibility of Gen. Sturgis's command getting across the river, is a serious damper to our hopes. The secessionists wear smiling faces, and do not conceal their joy at Mulligan's probable defeat. There is a third class, who regret and rejoice at the same time—they regret that a brave band of heroes like that commanded by Col. Mulligan, should be used up, and still they rejoice that the circumstances of his peril should afford them an opportunity to lay the blame upon Gen. Fremont's shoulders. These men are the mistaken Unionists who are clamoring for Fremont's removal, and they act very childish in claiming that the Commanding General should be removed, even before the accidents which they blame him for are proved to have happened at all.

The subject of Fremont's removal from the command of his Department is still discussed. It is not disguised now that the arrest of Hon. Frank Blair, Jr., will seriously affect the matter in hand. If Blair is acquitted by Court Martial, then it is presumptively proved that he had been guilty of no offence in criticising Gen. Fremont's acts, and the verdict of the outsiders will be, that the fault-finding was justified. On the other hand, if Col. Blair be found guilty, an appeal will be made directly to the President to review the finding, which will in effect place the whole affair in the Executive's hand, and in either case the result must be connected in a great measure with the decision of the Administration in regard to the approval of Gen. Fremont's course. It would be well for Col. Blair if he could restrain the indiscreet remarks uttered on the street by some of his over zealous friends, who are in reality damaging his cause greatly. Their abuse of Gen. Fremont is ill-timed and has a bad effect upon the German element. The recent paragraphs in dispatches from Washington in relation to the probable transfer of Fremont to some other position, is a sufficient indication that wire-working is in progress to bring about that result. Between apparent efforts to cripple Fremont's energies by countermanding his orders, and the constant gossip about his transfer to another department, it is probably supposed he will resign.

As to the determination to cripple Fremont, the action of the Administration in revoking the order for sending six regiments East, may be attributed to the strong protest of the West against the withdrawal of troops from this quarter. It is now a matter of record that a few weeks ago when Pillow was between Charleston and New Madrid in this State, Gen. Fremont had a plan matured to capture his command and take his camp. Part of the work was to be done by Rosseau's Kentucky brigade, which was ordered to proceed to Bickman, Ky. Another expedition would have made a feint in the direction of Charleston, while the balance of the forces would have moved down the river. When the preparations were completed, the Administration peremptorily refused to allow the Rousseau brigade to move, and thence the whole movement was frustrated. The same interference was practiced in a proposed movement upon Hardee, when the latter was at Greenville. Now it may be that these counter orders from Washington were the result of superior military skill and information, but happening to arrive just at a time when important gains to the cause might have followed, a critical people will draw different conclusions, and charge upon the heads of the Government at Washington motives which imply a want of confidence in Gen. Fremont.

To-morrow, it is understood, Gen. Fremont, Gen. McKinstry, Gen. Asboth, Gen. Sigel and Gen. Pope take the field in person. Preparations have been in progress for several days past, indicating important operations somewhere. It is not improper to say that these distinguished military chieftains take their departure by the Pacific railroad. Gen. Sigel will probably go towards Rolla. Beyond that, it is not admissible to say where the others will go. The effect of Gen. Fremont's presence in active service must add imminently to the *morale* of our troops. He possesses the entire confidence of every soldier and subordinate officer under his command, and has the prestige of former prowess, which is a great element in the composition of fighting material, and if Gen. Fremont can put to rout the combined rabble now fighting under Price, Rains and Parsons, he will shine forth as the most popular man in the country. No artificial reputation of glories surrounding his career as the "hardy Pathfinder," will avail him now—upon his own true merit Fremont rises or falls, and in either case the change will be great and momentous to Missouri.

The statement has been made that I. C. Woods, who came here as Fremont's private secretary, has been removed and has no further connection with the General. This must be a mistake, as on Saturday the name of the Ex-Californian appeared in the list, for the first time published, of the members of General F.'s staff, with the rank of Colonel. If Col. Woods had been removed, his name would not have appeared in the list mentioned. Leonidas Haskell is the name of another Californian who has been appointed to Fremont's staff. The allusions to Californians having fat contracts here, have created a stir in Washington as well as in St. Louis, and it is said that Quartermaster Gen. Meigs, sifted a few of them through and through. Mr. Selover, it is understood, says that he is an American citizen, and thinks he has as much right to sell goods to Uncle Sam as anybody. He says he has bought certain articles, and if he can sell them at the prices which the Government would have to pay, why should he not have the privilege. Moreover, these transactions are wholly with the Quartermaster and Commissary's Departments, and Gen. Fremont has nothing to do with them. The difficulty is, that when a friend of the General's secures a contract or makes a sale, it is charged that the latter is responsible because residents of the city are excluded.

There are about fifty prisoners here at the Arsenal, and they are strictly guarded to prevent any communication with the enemy. A rule has lately been adopted, borrowed from Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, of requiring prisoners to account for every square inch of blank paper which comes into their possession. If a corner is blotted or torn off, or a slip is mutilated, the pieces must all be saved. The idea is to prevent any communication with traitors which may aid the enemy. The prisoners are well treated, and all are in good health.

One day last week about fifty Second street merchants patriotically threw out their flags, and the street, for several days past has presented a fine appearance. This exhibition of loyalty, although late in the day and cheap at that, has caused quite a fluttering among secession firms who have Illinois trade. They are trembling lest a list of those without flags should be published. A gentleman who appeared to be writing down a list of names was suspected on Saturday of an intention to collect a list of the no-flag firms, and he was, in consequence of such suspicion, rudely assailed and threatened with personal violence. A well known liquor firm have dissolved partnership because the senior partner had a flag hoisted, which displeased his associate to such a degree that they agreed to dissolve. The notice of dissolution was published the same afternoon that the flags were thrown out. Secessionists are yet sensitive and will bear watching in this vicinity.

Great interest is manifested in the progress of the gun boats, and the steam tugs designed for towing barges. The wrought iron plates intended for the gunboats have been tested in part and will be further tested to-morrow with rifled cannon. The first test showed that the greatest indentation at a distance of three hundred feet was one inch. At every fire the iron shot flew to pieces. Each plate weighs within a small fraction of four hundred pounds. The best ferry boat on the Mississippi, the New Era, is being turned into a gunboat, as the machinery and propelling wheel is in the centre of the hull, the protection afforded by four foot of solid oak, with iron plates in addition promises ample security to the engines and wheel.

Col. E. A. Ellis, of the Missouri First cavalry regiment left the city last evening. This regiment is armed with Colt's revolving rifles. O, that each man is good for six successive shots. It has another advantage, being drilled in the elements of infantry movements, the members of the regiment can be turned into Sharpshooters with very little trouble.

Our citizens were very much pleased yesterday with the 37th and 42d Illinois regiments. The 37th marched through Fourth street about ten o'clock in the morning, and by their splendid marching and fine appearance elicited many remarks of approbation. They were talked of all day. The same may be said of the 42d, and through the afternoon and evening the question was often repeated, "Did you see the 42d Illinois?"

The brass cannon intended for Col. Blair's artillery regiment are being turned out rapidly at the Washington Foundry. They appear to be superior guns. The same establishment is manufacturing several steel rifled cannon.

The New York press will be represented by correspondents in the expedition accompanying Gen. Fremont which leaves here to-morrow. The knights of the quill have been preparing their outfit for several days, and are for fighting as well as writing. Government provides them with horses so that they can retreat as well as advance.

The reassembling of the State Convention on the 10th proximo looks to measures for raising supplies to enable the State to co-operate with the General Government in repelling the rebel invasion of this State. C.

FROM NEVADA TERRITORY.

Mining Resources—The Territorial Capital—Election for Delegate to Congress—Judge Cradlebaugh—Governor Nye—Sufferings of Emigrants.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] VIRGINIA CITY, Carson County, Nevada Territory, Sept. 7.

As I daily read the TRIBUNE, and have never seen one item from "Washoe," I thought a few notes and jottings from here might be of interest to you. Well do I know that the attention of the people is turned toward the seat of war, yet while we watch anxiously every movement there, we can but acknowledge that without money our Government is powerless. And here in these hills and valleys of Nevada, lies buried inexhaustible treasure, and should the present war be of year's duration, (which God forbid,) here lies wealth enough to liquidate the public debt.

The mines of this Territory are being fast developed, yet it will be many years before their wealth is fully appreciated. An hour spent in calling at the Assay and Express Office of this place would give any one substantial evidence (in the shape of massive bars of gold and silver) of the wealth of the country.

Virginia City, which is now the metropolis of the Territory, has sprung up as if by magic. Where two and a half years ago was a barren rocky mountain, with no sign of civilization, there now exists a flourishing town with a population of about 3,000, as shown by the census taken but a few weeks since.

There are about fifty quartz mills now in operation or being erected in the Territory, and it is conceded by all that these cannot do the work required.

Although nearly all are engaged in mining, we are interested in the politics of the country also. It was feared last spring, there was so strong a secession element here, that they would attempt to control the Territory. The "secesh" were bold and defiant, openly declaring their sentiments and expressing their sympathies with the rebels, and they went so far as to raise a "Palmetto" flag, and offer occasional insults to the loyal men. But the election which was held on the 31st of August proves the Union men have a strong majority.

There was in the field at one time no less than six candidates for delegate to Congress. One the nominee of an Administration Union party, one the nominee of an unconditional Union party, three independent Union candidates, and one Dixie candidate—a nominee of the so-called Democratic party.

Thus by dividing the Union vote among five candidates, they were certain to throw the election into the hands of the Dixies. The Union men saw this at a glance, and many were willing to support that man who would carry the strongest Union vote. The nominee of the Administration Union party, and also one of the independent candidates, resigned in favor of C. H. Bryan, independent Union, caring more for the safety of the Union cause in Nevada than their own emolument. None of the others would resign, but willingly risked that cause they professed to love, hoping to gain the honor of representing us in Congress. The election is passed, and the Union men have gained a victory—Judge John Cradlebaugh, long a resident of the Territory, and an undoubted Union man, being the successful one. Nevada thus raises her voice, as in this far away Territory, shut out from the scene of strife by many weary miles of sandy desert and almost insurmountable mountains, there are many who love the Union. The report of every gun fired in the defense of liberty, the echo of every wail uttered for those lost in the noble cause, reverberates among these hills and mountains and moves many a heart.

Governor J. W. Nye is endeavoring to do his duty, and he is as jovial and hearty as when we saw him in Chicago last fall. Emigrants are arriving here daily, and they report thousands on the way, many of them being from Illinois and Indiana. A report was brought in last night that there was a train about one hundred and fifty miles east of this place, numbering seventy persons, who were suffering on account of their destitution, having been robbed, when just this side of Salt Lake, of everything, wearing apparel not excepted. In about an hour after the intelligence was received, the people of this place had started them substantial aid, in the shape of three wagons and a pack train loaded with provisions and clothing. We shall not know the particulars until the teams return.

Yours, &c., BERT.

FROM MINNESOTA.

Military Matters—The Second Regiment ordered East—The Union Party Ticket Killed—The [illegible]eer—Emigration—Rail to St. Anthony.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] ST. PAUL, Sept. [illegible], 1861.

Yesterday's proclamation of the Governor, calling for two more regiments, creates unusual excitement among some of our citizens No less than three calls for men for as many different companies appeared in this morning's paper.

The Fourth Regiment is for garrisoning the forts, and will be easily filled by anxious patriots. "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." The Second Regiment is already ordered off, and will leave as soon as the different companies at the frontier forts can be assembled. Van Cleve, the Col., a graduate of West Point, and late a farmer of this State, is much liked.

Several officers, commissioned and otherwise, of the Minnesota 1st, are here, and are the recipients of much attention and honor.

The President's action on Fremont's proclamation is strongly condemned. It is emasculating the campaign of its vigor and efficiency. In an extraordinary crisis, extraordinary means are most available, if not absolutely necessary. It had been our hope that Fremont would be sustained by both President and people.

The Union party has its epitaph already written, and by its friends. The ticket has been withdrawn, and the *Pioneer and Democrat*, its sole organ, urges the sustaining of the Republican ticket.

The river, from recent rains, is slowly raising, and the boats now make much better time.

The emigration to this State this year has been considerable. Of this, perhaps the bulk is Norwegian and German. The crops, we think, are more than an average.

Soon the locomotive will run from this city to St. Anthony. There was a trial of the engine yesterday. It was satisfactory. E. B. S.

The Normal Regiment at Pilot Knob.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] PILOT KNOB, Mo., Sept. 21, 1861.

An hour after I had mailed my last letter from Camp Butler, our orders were countermanded. Our tents and camp equipage being all packed up, we slept in the open air, and next morning took our breakfast of "hard bread" and cheese, washed down with water only. At 10 o'clock we received orders to go to St. Louis, and marched to "Jimtown," on the G. W. Railroad to take the cars. There we were detained about two hours, owing chiefly to the niggardliness or inability of the Railroad to supply us with cars; and when we got started, we were so crowded that ten men were added to the sick list before we reached St. Louis.

We reached Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis, at 1 o'clock at night, and again slept out doors, on a hard-bread supper. When we were about leaving for St. Louis, at 10 o'clock next morning, the various public officers on the island—four or five of them—called on our officers to express their gratification and surprise at the conduct of our men. They could not imagine how we had been able to dispense with guards, as other regiments had all required theirs, and then found it difficult to control their own men! There was no drinking, pilfering, yelling, or any kind of disorders; and they were surprised and gratified to find an exception. Of course, we were even more gratified than they. But we have received similar expressions everywhere; and if the Normal is to be dubbed, as was at first done at Camp Butler, as the "Brain Regiment," we have at least proven that the brains know how to behave themselves.

We crossed the Mississippi in the good steamer Louisiana, and there learned that our destination was the "Iron Mountain."

At ten o'clock at night—the hour of destiny with us, apparently—we reached the Iron Mountain and town of Pilot Knob, and again slept in the open air, on a hard bread supper. Ironton, to which place we were ordered, is a mile or two from here, and healthful and pleasant quarters. There is a body of cavalry there, part of a regiment of U. S. regulars, infantry, and various other troops.

Just as I write, a serious accident has happened in the Nebraska 1st regiment. A man handling a revolver accidentally discharged it, sending the ball through the body of one man and the leg of another. Though bad wounds, they are not likely to prove mortal.

We have no trouble here with the liquor shops—martial law having shut down on the trade, and all there is sold of the contraband article has to be managed very secretly.

We found Col. Thayer of the Nebraska 1st in command of the post. He and his entire staff are first rate men. They received us with a hearty welcome, I assure you.

You see that I am still talking chiefly of the 33d regiment, but as we have now got out to the borders of secession, I shall probably soon be able to give you some items more general and more stirring. We have already been permitted to see a few live secessionists, who are held here under guard as prisoners. There is a woman or two among them. But that species of the genius *homo* is not either common or numerous in the vicinity—at least they keep their holes if they are here at all. A body of cavalry scouts returned on Thursday, after scouring the country for many miles around during the past week, and report no armed bodies of the enemy within forty or fifty miles. Still, our men are already handling their new Austrian muskets, which we received at the St. Louis Arsenal yesterday, and will soon be ready to give a good account of themselves. We brought eighteen or twenty sick men from Camp Butler, but all but one or two are this morning convalescent—most of them able to be up.

Believing that we shall all get well here, I shall remember the TRIBUNE, and remain on the QUI VIVE.

Exiles from Missouri.

CHICAGO, September 23.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I met to-day with a family, consisting of a man, wife, and seven children, which arrived in this city yesterday, from Little York, Mo., having been forced to leave their home and growing crops, by the Algerines of that rebellious State. They were kindly lodged and fed the last night, but stood upon the sidewalk this morning to attract the attention of the passers by to their destitute condition. The man, all unaccustomed to seek for charity, was reluctant to present his own case, but on being timidly asked for money by the little boy, I inquired into their case, and learned the facts above stated, and that they wanted to get to Woodstock, in this State, where they would find a home. I took them about to different places on the streets, and presented them and their case to the people, who responded with a noble liberality, for which in the name of the man, John W. Fuller, I here tender them the most heartfelt thanks The amount of the money contributed was thirty-two dollars, and a pass to Woodstock was generously tendered them by the Superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad. They thus have the satisfaction of knowing that within a few hours they have raised a worthy family from a state of almost utter loneliness and destitution among strangers, to one of hope and comfort. Let this instance of persecution, along with others of a still more aggravated character, inspire us with a more determined zeal to crush this rebellion, with all its relentless and fiendish cruelty.

OUR COUNTRY.

The Seceding Indians.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The tribes occupying the beautiful Indian territory, reserved for them west of Arkansas and south of Kansas, are now arrayed as a unit against the Federal Government. The Cherokees were the last to yield to the poison of secession. John Ross, their able chief, held them back as long as possible. But they assembled in mass meeting on the 21st ult., and resolved upon an alliance with the rebel States. Slavery, being interwoven with the social system of the Indians, has furnished a handy net work of sympathy and interest for the traitor wirepullers of the South to operate upon. The force which the united tribes may bring against us is not small. The Choctaws and Chickasaws number, by the report of 1859, 5,000. The Creeks number 15,000, and the Seminoles, not included in the Creek census, about 3,000. The Cherokees have a population of 21,000, and the Osages and other small tribes number about 5,000. This gives a numerical strength of 64,000, not including the Indians of several agencies on the western frontier, who are too far from the scene of conflict to participate. By this computation the Indian Territory becomes nearly as formidable an antagonist as the State of Florida, and capable of supplying quite as many men for the southern armies. The Indians are by nature well fitted for the uncivilized, predatory warfare waged by Ben McCulloch, and they have already given the Union men of Kansas and Missouri serious annoyance. The Cherokees are immediately to be mustered as a cavalry brigade, under one Drew. They are a very warlike tribe. Bitter have been their wars with the whites and with neighboring tribes of their own race, in which they showed all the Indian's ferocity and more than the Indian's courage. Their knowledge of the arts of civilization extends scarcely further than the use of powder and ball, although missionary enterprise had established some schools among them. Of all the Indian nations, the Choctaws are most advanced in the arts and appliances of civilization. They are by nature better fitted for an agricultural people than any other of the American aborigines, as they possess fair mental ability and a peaceful disposition. The Choctaws have never waged war with their white neighbors. It has been the boast of the Choctaw that he never shed the blood of a white man in battle. They have so far advanced in enlightenment as to substitute a government similar to that of the United States for the savage rule of chiefs. They publish newspapers and books and maintain excellent schools. Still they are largely under the influence of their leading men. The head chief of the Choctaws is Col. Pytchlyn, a half-breed, an extensive slave holder, and a man of intellect and character. His residence, but five miles from the Arkansas line, brought him under the influence of secession, and he fell easily into the plans of the conspirators. Soon after the secession of Texas and Arkansas, Pytchlyn's influence with the tribe, backed by the rifles of a large body of Texan rangers, forced the acting president and council of Choctaws and Chickasaws into an immediate coalition with the rebels. Thirteen mission schools, fostered by the Government and by northern charity, in which about 1000 Choctaw youth of both sexes were being educated, were immediately broken up, and the teachers and missionaries forced to flee for their lives. Such was the work of the Texan desperadoes, who hate Christianity only less than abolitionism. The Creeks, less civilized than the Choctaws, live more by the chase than by agriculture. Their government is an improved chieftainship, and the leading Creek chief is Gen. Roley McIntosh, a half-breed of Scotch origin. He is a strong minded and determined man, a thorough Indian in his instincts and habits, scarcely speaking the English language even. He was captain in the U. S. army during the Creek war in Florida, and served the government faithfully. His power over the movements of his people is absolute, and his word with them is law. The wily Albert Pike of Arkansas, who has long been McIntosh's personal friend, succeeded in bringing the Creek nation into the southern conspiracy. A treaty of alliance was at the same time effected with the Seminoles. Here, as among the Choctaws, several flourishing schools were broken up, and the teachers shamelessly driven from the territory. Still the plots of the secessionists were blocked while the Cherokees appeared loyal, or at least maintained neutrality. Of course these Indian tribes will henceforth receive no more annuities from the federal government, nor recover the trust funds stolen by their seducers into treason, nor obtain the payment of any more treaty debts. Congress, at the next session, will repeal all the acts by which they hold lands. And when this wicked and causeless outbreak against a just government has been subdued, as it will be, the attitude of the Indian territory may cause a second removal of the aborigines, this time beyond the Rocky Mountains. So much for the hostile tribes.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fremont's Removal Predicted—Reconnoissances—Our Prisoners at Richmond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The *Times'* Washington dispatch says the excitement of to-day has been the news from Missouri, and the probability of the surrender of Mulligan's command at Lexington. I shall not be surprised, however, to learn that before this reaches you, Gen. Fremont has taken the field in person, corralled Price and his rebel crew, and forced him to surrender.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* dispatch says it is not unlikely that Gen. Fremont will be considered responsible, and that the disaster may be the immediate occasion of his removal. The matter will be considered in a Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Gen. Franklin has issued an order prohibiting sutlers from selling intoxicating liquors within the lines of his brigade, on penalty of having notice to quit in six hours after the first offence.

The *Herald's* dispatch says a close reconnoissance to-day developed the fact that the rebels are extending their line of fortifications from Munson's Hill towards Springfield Station and Alexandria. They have two large earth-works in progress of erection at Mason's Hill, directly south of Munson's Hill, commanding the Columbia Turnpike, surrounded by deep ditches.

Recently released prisoners from Richmond represent that the Union prisoners there, who are wounded are most infamously maltreated by rebel surgeons, who perform amputations and capital operations where not the slightest need exists, nearly all resulting fatally. The only persons showing humanity towards prisoners are the Georgians and Louisianians. The treatment of Virginia Unionists is stated to be infamous. Sixteen officers, including one Colonel, and forty privates had escaped. Four hundred prisoners were to be sent to Baton Rouge this week, and it is intended to send all South to prevent their escape. Many are suffering for want of clothing, and Gen. Scott is to send them some.

It is stated that the rebel force at Richmond is about 16,000, and with the exception of Alabamians and Mississippians, all want woolen garments and shoes.

A lady who visited Manassas states that there are 180,000 troops under Beauregard.

The woods on the eastern slope of Arlington heights are burning to-night.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

Further Particulars of the Surrender.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis *Republican* by Henry Bradburn, one of Col Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning.

The Fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst during all that time. There were no springs or wells of water in the camping ground, as has been stated. The supply was from the river, and was cut off after a desperate fight on Wednesday. The camp ground consisted of about ten acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There was breastwork entirely around it, with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales, rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear.

They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded. They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surprise the fort and cut off the supply of water, and having succeeded in this, they awaited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded him. Previous to his surrender, he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it.

After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy. As soon as the surrender took place, a party took down the Federal flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Colonel Mulligan for safe keeping on the camp ground, some time ago. The rebels speedily unearthed it.

Col. Mulligan weps like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender.

The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than 1,000 killed and wounded.

Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack, they were engaged in burying their dead.

Important from Hatteras Inlet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The *Herald* has an interesting letter from Fort Monroe dated 22d, with advices from Hatteras Inlet to the evening previous, stating that the expedition had destroyed a fort on Beacon Island. The Ocracoke Inlet Fort was found deserted, but the rebels had succeeded previously in removing two heavy guns to Newbern. All the guns, numbering eighteen long 32-pounders and four eight inch navy guns, were destroyed and the fort entirely burnt up. The light house on the Island was also burnt up. Two heavy guns were also destroyed at Portsmouth, which village, together with that of Ocracoke, were laid waste. In both places the Union feeling was found pretty strong. Great complaints were made of the plundering propensities of the rebels. Unfortunately Colonel Hawkins had not men enough to hold the Fort, thus necessitating its destruction. The Union feeling is quite strong, but smothered, in Newbern.

Meetings held in Hyde and other counties resolved to remain at home on the approach of our forces and to furnish all they could in the way of provisions.

Col. Hawkins had issued a proclamation, assuring all the loyal citizens of protection and stating the true object of his expedition was to give them law, order and the Constitution.

About 10,000 rebels are encamped about Beaufort, and Fort Macon has been greatly strengthened. They are also erecting strong batteries at Roanoke Island.

It is reported the rebels had landed a force about 40 miles above Hatteras Inlet, intending to destroy the light house on Cape Hatteras, and drive our forces from the Inlet. Colonel Hawkins has sent a force to protect the Inlet. The British gunboat Rinaldo, was off the Inlet.

Resolutions Endorsing Gen. Fremont.

IRONTON, Mo., Sept. 24.—At a meeting of commissioned officers of the 21st Illinois Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, called together for the purpose of giving an expression of their feelings in regard to the course of Gen. Fremont, Col. J. W. S. Alexander was called to the chair. The following report of the Committee to draft resolutions was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We view with regret the efforts being made to bring about the removal of Gen. Fremont, and believing that his removal would endanger, if not destroy the magnificent army organized by him and now under his command, and thus not only weaken the power of the Government, but encourage the leaders of the rebellion in their efforts to destroy the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That in John C. Fremont we recognize not only a great military chieftain, but a true patriot, whose well known courage, unrivalled genius and indomitable energy have marked him out as a man to organize and successfully command the army of the West.

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly endorse the course being pursued by Gen. Fremont in the military department of the West, and that we will not, under any circumstances, countenance the efforts now being made to remove him, but will at all times do all in our power to prevent its consummation.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 22.—Commodore Stringham was to-day relieved by Captain Goldsborough, and will proceed to-night to Washington.

Col. DeRussey leaves Old Point to-day to assume forthwith the command of the Engineer Department of California.

NATIONAL LOAN.—Custom House Chicago, September 17th, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 18th day of September inst., at this office, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17th, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each holder will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th August to the date of payment and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

JULIUS WHITE, United States Depository.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—This is the time for the Fall setting of the Strawberry. Wishing to extend the field culture of the "WILSON'S SEEDLING," We will sell for a low cash price, or take pay for the Plants in a portion of the crop. 135 South Water st. H. F. STANLEY.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, FANCY BASKETS, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS, BIRD CAGES, TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN, Soaps and Perfumery, and YANKEE NOTIONS For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROS.

WOOD AND COAL.—1,000 Cords Long Body HICKORY, MAPLE AND BEECH WOOD, FOR SALE LOW. 500 Tons Choice HAZLETON, LEHIGH, LARGE AND SMALL EGG COAL. A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market street.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS. Ladies' Fine Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps, BEEBE'S SILK HATS. Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c. AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. THOS. B. MORRIS & CO., Furriers and Manufacturers, 107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill. ☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

GREAT CARPET HALL. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137 CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS AND RUGS, Curtain, Furnishing, and Upholstery Goods. We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. HOLLISTER & WILKINS, GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137 UP STAIRS.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Are now receiving from their manufactories at AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O., THEIR FALL STOCK OF SADDLE, HARNESS AND Carriage Materials, Which, together with a complete assortment of Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles, THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR CASH At Prices that will not be Undersold.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., Have always on hand the largest assortment of PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND Oak and Hemlock HARNESS LEATHER, Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c., Which, together with everything pertaining to the SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE, They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES! COOK STOVES, Of various patterns. PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal. OFFICE STOVES for Hard or Soft Coal. BOX STOVES for all purposes. Russia Iron Air-Tight Stoves. Also, the Famous RADIATOR HARD COAL BURNER, AND SANFORD'S GAS BURNING STOVE. SANFORD'S PORTABLE CHALLENGE HEATER, GREAT FUEL SAVERS AND THE MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN, for warming with one fire a single room or a whole house. Polished Steel Fire Irons, FIRE IRON STANDS, BLOWER HOLDERS, &c., &c. Planished and Japanned Tin Ware, Plain Tin Ware, wholesale and retail. General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles, &c., &c. ☞ Call and examine our stock of Stoves and House Furnishing Goods. ALLEN & DALTON'S MAMMOUTH HOUSEKEEPING EMPORIUM, 21 Lake street Tremont Block.

DEODORIZED BENZOLE—A SUBSTITUTE FOR SPIRITS TURPENTINE. FOR SALE BY LEWIS, PAGE & CO., 103 South Water Street.

POPE & SLOCUM, No. 122 Clark street, Chicago, Manufacturers of and dealers in KEROSENE LAMPS, Kerosene, Coal, Carbon and Lubricating Oils, FLUID AND KEROSENE GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Are now receiving their Fall and Winter stock, bought for Cash at War Prices, and offered to the trade at VERY LOW RATES. Are Agents for the sale of E. M. Kier's & Co's Celebrated Oil, the best in the market; also for Ditbridge's XX Flint Glass Oval Chimneys, superior to all others. Are Patentees and Proprietors of the best Coal Oil Burner in use. Call and examine our styles of goods and prices, neither of which can fail to suit. POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark st.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street. DOMESTICS, Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ...
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, ...
50 " Appleton do. ......
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.00 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Stark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ...
25 " American Print Works, ...
25 " Richmond Works, ...
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 [illegible]

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS, ALSO, THE ABOVE AT RETAIL. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, BEDDING AND FEATHERS. P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

FASSETT & COOK'S PHOTOGRAPHS, No. 122 & 124 Clark St. MR. S. M. FASSETT, After an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the PHOTOGRAPHIC ART. The most notable and astonishing of things new in Photography is a Patent Camera that will make 64 Photographs at one Sitting. And as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can offer the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of Pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere. FASSETT & CO. are just receiving [illegible] worth of BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS, Bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold EXTREMELY LOW. Also, one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care. Photographs in Water Color and India Ink. ALSO, IVORYTYPES Are being produced daily in their utmost perfection and at greatly reduced prices.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Draker & Seville) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY, ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS. SONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery. We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side. Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN. HERRING'S SAFES AGAINST THE WORLD. PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. [illegible] Messrs. HERRING & Co., [illegible] State street, Chicago. GENTS:—Our Foundry and Machine [illegible] totally destroyed by fire on the morning of [illegible] August last. We were using one of [illegible] Champion Safes. [illegible] Yours, respectfully, [illegible] ☞ A complete assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes always on hand. HERRING & CO.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Nails and Heavy Hardware, Recently Removed to 193 & 195 South Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM —OF— MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS & BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 69 South Clark street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Legs. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy. When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials like the following—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf. "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston." "After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYRES, 2 Franklin Street, Boston." "Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well. D. P. [illegible], Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass." For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, instead the hair, and cures all eruptions of the scalp. Mr. Bailey, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in his Merchant's Monthly Circular, says: "I have seen Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative used, and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It softens and beautifies the hair, restores it to its former color and condition, and much improves personal appearance." The Ladies like it. Price, $1 per bottle. Western Depot, IVES' DRUG STORE, No. 192 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. IVES, Chicago.

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS And Blank Book Manufacturers. Having the three departments of Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding, Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE, To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting Room Outfit. JONES PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING And every article required in the OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM. ACCOUNT BOOKS, For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding, And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES. F. MUNSON. MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Music Stores.

REMOVAL.—A. JUDSON HIGGINS Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets, Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable. Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues sent free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of FESTIVAL CHIMES, [illegible] America. Composer, WESLEY MARTIN, will be [illegible] and for sale by the 20th of September next. Price 40 C[illegible]ts Retail. Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 69 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 59 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 143 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hart & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. H. & A. Fuller & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of disease, by a simple and scientific method without asking a question. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional Treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c. Such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, [illegible] all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs. [illegible] Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. All Communications strictly confidential. [illegible] Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago Ill. [illegible] enclosing a stamp, will send a pamphlet free.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

P. PALMER,

112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, ... 11½c.
50 " Appleton do. .... 11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.00 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
25 " American Print Works,... 8½c.
25 " Richmond Works,...... 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
100 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, SHAWLS, SILKS. ALSO, THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods

BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[se9-g355-3mdtkp]

FASSETT & COOK'S PHOTOGRAPHS, No. 122 & 124 Clark St.

MR. S. M. FASSETT,

After an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.

The most notable and astonishing of things NEW in Photography is a Patent Camera that will make

64 Photographs at one Sitting;

And as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can and will afford the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of Pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.

FASSETT & CO. are just receiving $3,000 worth of

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Also, one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care.

Photographs in Water Colors and India Ink.

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MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Draker & Seville,) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description.
se11-g??1-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS. SONTAGS, HOODS, CAPS, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, MITTENS AND LEGGINGS, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvass, Chenille and Silk, Head Dresses, Woolen Hosiery, MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS, Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.

We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 614. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

ANOTHER FIRE IN WISCONSIN.

HERRING'S SAFES AGAINST THE WORLD.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. 6th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago.
Gents:—Our Foundry and Machine shop was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the [illegible] August last. We were using one of your Patent Champion Safes. After hauling it from the ruins and [illegible] it to cool, we attempted to unlock it, but the heat had so much warped the door and [illegible] [illegible] books, valuable papers, and money, were [illegible] [illegible] Yours, respectfully, DEAN & SMITH.
A complete assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes always on hand. HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., DEALERS IN IRON AND STEEL, Nails and Heavy Hardware, Recently Removed to 203 & 205 South Water Street.

GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM —OF— MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 69 South Clark street, Chicago.

Special Notices.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists. oc??-ly

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out the disease, and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials like the following,—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf:

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw. CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston."

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. NORMAN T. AYRES, 8 Franklin st., Boston."

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well. D. D. BALTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass."

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. E. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied. ty19-61-ly

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, fastens the hair, and cures all eruptions or itching of the scalp.

Mr. Bailey, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in the Merchant's Monthly Circular, says: "I have seen Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It softens and beautifies the hair, restores it to its former color and condition, and much improves personal appearance." The ladies like it. Price, $1 per bottle. Western Depot, IVES' DRUG STORE, No. 198 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. IVES, Chicago. se2x1m

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEETS' INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. se15'60eow-4-ly

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, STATIONERS And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of Paper Ruling, Printing and Binding, Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE, To their superior facilities for furnishing a generaral Office or Counting Room Outfit.
JONES PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

GO TO STATIONERS' HALL, No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago, FOR BLANK BOOKS, Stationery, GOLD PENS, PRINTING, BOOK BINDING And every article required in the OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing or Binding, And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.
F. MUNSON, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Music Stores.

REMOVAL.—A. JUDSON HIGGINS Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to 95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets, Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable. Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of FESTIVAL CHIMES, By the [illegible] America. Composer, WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next. Price 40 Cents Retail. Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 69 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 39 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y. no17'60-ly

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & [illegible], J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & A. Fuller & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, [illegible] FEMALE DISEASES, &c. [illegible] Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE. [illegible] J. M. McCANN, M.D., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Money to Loan.

DISCREDITED Illinois and Wisconsin Money WANTED. CHECKS ON THE MARINE BANK Wanted. Exchange on New York and Gold For Sale. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Cor. Lake and Clark-sts.

TO GRAIN AND FLOUR SHIPPERS.—We make CASH ADVANCES On shipments to New York. B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 190 South Water street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York, FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB. se13-g609-1m Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. au25-g429-4m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES WANTED, By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets. no14-ly

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157. de11-61-ly

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—BANK OF MONTREAL. The Bills or Circulating Notes of the above institution and all its Branches will be redeemed, until more permanent arrangements can be made, at the office of Messrs. G. & J. WATSON, South Water Street, In Sight Exchange on New York at one-half of one per cent., and the rate will never exceed three-quarters of one per cent. The redemption in this city will not be discontinued without three months' public notice being given. se21-g706-2w CHAS. SMITHERS, Inspector.

BANKING, EXCHANGE —AND— Collection Office, BURKAM & SONS, 17 Dearborn Street, Chicago. BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O. [se17-g644-3m]

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. au25-g866-3m

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja1-ly

ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA. Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange. REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spence, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis. J. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. EXCHANGE on LONDON and PARIS for sale, and Letters of CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe. ly25-g223-3m

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Incorporated........February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS. From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. No. 2 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE —OF— B. F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc27'60-ly

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank. Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861. GEO. SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. jy26-g232-to-ja1-64

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The seventh year of the Misses Lane & Baker's School for young ladies, will commence on Monday, Sept. 16th, 1861, at their rooms, No. 218 Wabash Avenue. se12-g573-2w

F. G. BERTEAU'S English, French, Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies Nos. 108-112 Cass st., corner of Erie. The next term will begin on the 20th of September. For particulars, see prospectus, which may be obtained at the institution. au25 g128-1m

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and every other advantage which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill. se4-g307-3m

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between John J. Hall and Joseph K. Moody, under the firm name and style of HALL & MOODY, doing a Grocery business at the corner of Desplaines and Madison streets, in Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John J. Hall will continue the business, and is authorized to settle all claims and outstanding indebtedness due to and from the company. JOHN J. HALL, JOSEPH K. MOODY. Chicago, Sept. 21, 1861. [se24 1w]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of DOANE & HURLBUT is hereby by mutual consent dissolved. All the unsettled business of said firm will be adjusted by William H. Doane, who will collect all dues to and pay all demands against said firm. W. H. DOANE, W. W. HURLBUT. Chicago, Sept. 28, 1861. se24-g705-1w

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, under the firm name of Morse & Yarwood. ALBERT MORSE, M. S. YARWOOD.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. J. M. STINE, MAX KRAMER. Chicago, August 1st 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS At the old stand, No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs, And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 79......SOUTH CLARK STREET......79 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, [illegible] and Spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The district immediately around Manchester, England, contains two hundred cotton manufacturing settlements. The parish of Bolton contains 70 mills, that of Bury 120, Rochdale 100, Oldham 200, Ashton 70, Staleybridge and Hyde 60. Each of these mills cost an average of £100,000. The amount of English capital embarked in the cotton manufacture in 1836 was £25,000,000. In 1861 it is £100,000,000.

In the Southal district of India a singular custom has long prevailed, by which a borrower binds himself and his heirs to the lender, to be his servants till the debt is paid. In one case brought to the notice of the English authorities, a son had been in bondage four years for a debt of seven rupees, contracted by his father. In another, a lad of twenty had been working three years to clear off a debt of fourteen rupees, lent to an absconded uncle, for whom he had gone security. The lender frequently sold his debtor to a third person, and a regular slave traffic had been established in this manner. The English government has abolished the usage.

The interior of Australia is an unexplored region. Expeditions have repeatedly set out to investigate its resources, but the deficiency of water, the extent of the arid tracts where no subsistence can be found for man or beast, the impenetrable thorny jungles and the murderous hordes of savages, have either involved the parties in miserable ruin, or turned them back after the first three hundred miles of progress. The latest of these expeditions is that of Mr. Burke, who many months ago set out with a herd of camels from Victoria. Nothing has been heard from him, and the colonists have despatched another party in search of him, headed by the celebrated naturalist Alfred Howitt, (the brother of the English author, William,) who has long been a resident of Melbourne.

A crocodile escaped from a traveling menagerie at Ladenburgh, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, a few days ago, and he was afterwards seen in the Neckar, in the neighborhood of Neuenheim. In consequence of his presence in the river, the local authorities prohibited the inhabitants from bathing. Two days back some fishermen succeeded in capturing him by means of very strong nets. His owner was sent for, and when he appeared the crocodile manifested great joy—how, is not stated. Perhaps the beast shed a few crocodile tears.

If we may believe the French papers, a remarkable incident lately happened to M. Benoit Champy, the advocate of the Mirès creditors. While sitting in one of the rooms of the general railroad office at Paris, the scene of the great swindler's exploits, he gave way to the American weakness of tipping back his chair. As it struck the wall it touched a private spring, a door flew open, and some very interesting documents were disclosed which throw light on the Mirès affair.

Mount Vesuvius has begun again to emit smoke, rumble and show decided signs of a coming eruption. Professor Palmieri, director of the Neapolitan Observatory, is in daily expectation of something turning up.

The third Napoleon has his hands full with the clergy. He has been compelled to order the prosecution of a long list of them for stirring up a reaction in favor of the Bourbons through the provinces of the empire—and the Bishop of Gibraltar, who, as extra-limital, he cannot lay his hands on, has forbidden within his jurisdiction any recognition of Napoleon's existence in the performance of religious services, accompanying his manifesto with the most insulting language after the pattern of Monsignor Merode.

In repairing a church in the commune of Seurre, France, a portion of the wall was found covered, beneath whitewash, by some remarkably fine frescoes, including a beautiful delineation of Christ treading on the many-headed beast of the Apocalypse, Saint George fighting the dragon, and an angel weighing the souls of the dead. The pictures are of a date anterior to Giotto, and create great interest in France.

A French medical journal has proposed making the parish priests the curators of their parishioners' bodies as well as souls. A certain abbe has published a little pamphlet in which he professes to have discovered remedies for all the diseases of humanity, and relates that among other miracles performed by him, he has cured his sister of the jaundice by giving her the necklace of a live eel. When he began, his sister was "lemon color and the eel was white." At the end of twenty-four hours it was just the other way.

Two soldiers in the standing army of England were lately sentenced to six months' imprisonment for sprinkling a dog with turpentine and setting it on fire. The dog was killed—and the men—ought to be.

On his voyage to Liverpool, on board the Arabia, young Prince Albert was so taciturn that an American asked his tutor the reason, and was informed that the youngster obeyed special instructions from the British Embassy at Washington. Shortly after the tutor inquired of the Yankee touching American matters, and learned that the United States Government had particularly requested him to be reserved on such subjects.

The Prince Royal of Hanover, has had a narrow escape from drowning, in the presence of his father, while bathing in the sea at the Isle of Norderney. Prince Ernest Augustus is now fifteen years of age, and is the only son of the King of Hanover.

The widow of the proprietor of the *London Illustrated News*, who with his son was drowned on the Lady Elgin, has erected to their memory in the cemetery of Boston, England, a polished granite obelisk bearing the following inscription:

"In remembrance of my much-loved son, Herbert Ingram. Died 8th September, 1860, aged 15 years. Sacred to the memory of my husband, Herbert Ingram, Esq., M. P., whose remains here repose. He died the 8th September, 1860, aged 49 years. 'The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord.'"

Scotland is not famous for generosity, but beggars seem to thrive there as well as elsewhere. A few days ago a beggar came to the Montrose station, dressed in ragged habiliments, asked and paid for a first-class ticket to a distant station, and took his seat in the cushioned carriage. Several parties of fon applied to the guard to eject the intruder, but the "jolly beggar" coolly showed the official his ticket and kept his seat.

A Million Dollars Worth of Brandy Seized.

[From the N. Y. Express, 21st.]

During the present week the Collector of the Port, by his deputies, seized seven cargoes of liquors imported into this port during the months of July and August, and stored in the bonded warehouses. It appears that seven vessels, among which were the Columbia, Libertas, Mississippi and Virginia, left Bordeaux for New Orleans before the blockade of the Mississippi was declared, having full cargoes of liquors, etc. On arriving at the South West Pass, they were ordered off by the blockading squadron, and proceeded to Northern ports, where the consignees applied at the Custom House for permission to enter the goods. They were told by Michael Hoffman, the efficient first deputy collector, that the goods could not be entered unless a Consular certificate was produced, showing that the cargoes were not the property of parties residing in the rebel States. In this way the Custom House authorities delayed the passing of the cargoes, which were accordingly stored in the Bonded Warehouse, until information could be received whether or not they were owned by secessionists. This information arrived this week, and acting thereon the goods were taken possession of. The consignees will now have to prove that the goods are the property of French citizens, before they can be given up. In one or two cases this has been done, but in most instances the proof will be impossible. One vessel, the David, has gone to Philadelphia, where the cargo will probably be confiscated.

American Facts—From the Other Side.

The information relative to American politics, derived from the special correspondence of Mr. Russell, which the London *Times* communicates to a greatly-wondering world, has the advantage, at all events, of being particularly *new*. Mr. Russell describes battles which he has not seen, and circumstances which have not occurred, with equal ability. We learn, from the last-received number of the *Times*,

1. That Canada has a right to be alarmed at American intentions of invasion, and has a population from which 50,000 soldiers can be raised, in less than no time.
2. That the United States of America have ceased to be.
3. That the subjugation of the South is next to impossible, and its submission in the highest degree improbable.
4. That *all* the incidents of the war [Hatteras included?] appear to have been in favor of the Confederate States.
5. That the staunchest Federalists have now brought themselves to contemplate the disruption of the Union as a probable result.
6. That a traveler would find himself at more liberty in Venice than in New York.
7. That it is intended to tax soap and paper, in order to carry on the war.

These are a few of the *Times'* special American facts. Cannot Mr. Russell find something authentic to write to his employers, without venturing on *canards* such as these?

The Recapture of the Schooner Abbie Bradford of Boston.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has correspondence from the United States steamer Powhatan, off South-west Pass, Mississippi River, Aug. 14, giving an account of the recapture of the schooner Abbie Bradford of Boston, which had been taken by the Sumter, and was making for New Orleans in charge of a prize crew. She was discovered toward night on the 13th inst., lying becalmed, about twenty miles up the coast. Early next morning an expedition was fitted out under command of Lieut. Walter W. Queen of Philadelphia, consisting of the third cutter's crew, armed to the teeth, which, after pulling and sailing twenty miles, came up with the strange schooner. The writer says:

"The moment those on board the schooner spied our cutter coming up with the American flag flying, they prepared to get under way, and had partly succeeded in getting up anchor and had hoisted their foresail, but after three shots from our cutter, he wisely concluded to 'heave to.' The cutter came up, and the crew having boarded her, the captain told all manner of stories as to what had brought him here; but after a successful ruse on the part of Lieutenant Queen, he succeeded in confirming his suspicions that she was not altogether right.

"He said 'it looked rather strange that three or four of a schooner's crew should be old man-of-war's men, and still wearing blue clothes of the navy make;' these are generally discarded by them when they enter the merchant service. After searching around they found a small bag from the privateer Sumter, and the schooner proved to be the Abbie Bradford of Boston, a prize to the Sumter, captured by her just outside of Puerto Caballo, Venezuela, and manned by a prize crew of the Sumter's men, a quartermaster acting as sailing master. These men were trusted with this prize to carry the mail and dispatches to New Orleans, by the way of Barwick's Bayou or Barrataria, which places were not blockaded at the time of the Sumter's leaving there."

Rebels on the Plains.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 21st.]

We saw a gentleman yesterday who has just returned from Denver City and the Pike's Peak gold mines. He states that numerous parties of rebels are ravaging the unprotected settlements of Kansas and Western Missouri. A party of the traitors, eight in number, attacked the stage-coach in which our informant and five or six other gentlemen were traveling, and demanded their surrender to "secesh." As quick as thought the whole of the passengers drew their revolvers, shot five of the rebel thieves dead in their tracks, captured the other three and handed them over to the citizens in the neighborhood. Our informant says a good deal of gold is being mined in the Pike's Peak region, and he exhibited to us his "pile" of the shining dust recently gathered by his own hands, amounting to several thousand dollars.

A CHANGE.—One of the finest of the palatial brown stone fronts on Madison square, erected, without regard to cost, upon the most expensive and eligible lots, was built some years ago, and presented by her father to the wife of one of our dry goods merchants engaged exclusively in the Southern trade. The house and all its magnificent furniture, in good times, are worth perhaps sixty thousand dollars, and the fee in the lady's name. The husband, of course, has become hopelessly insolvent, and can see no way of securing his support. The wife has property (some of it *contraband*) at the South, but can get no remittances. There they live in that palace of fashion, in all the mockery of millionaire wealth, the envy of ignorant passers by, unable to command a supporting income, unable even to procure a tenant for so extensive an establishment, (which they would gladly let for an almost nominal rent,) pointing anew the well worn moral, "all that glitters is not gold." And New York can furnish a thousand such instances to-day.—*N. Y. Cor. Boston Post.*

AN ARRIVAL.—Capt. J. D. Martin, of Col. Peabody's regiment, arrived here last evening, having in charge five prisoners. The men were taken in arms against the Government, and if within the military lines should be shot, in accordance with Gen. Fremont's proclamation. During the skirmish in which these prisoners were taken, at Randolph, Mo., eight of the rebels were killed. Two of the Federals were slightly wounded. The prisoners are now in quarters at the fort.

One of those taken was an uncle of the notorious Fugitt, who, it will be recollected, murdered Hopps near this city in the spring of '56.—*Leavenworth Times.*

The Charleston *Mercury*, after having labored for years to destroy the Union itself, is now striving to demoralize the Disunion conspiracy. On the 10th of September it attacks Davis and his management of the war, asserts that the new army authorized by the rebel Congress can never be raised, declares that their generals are unfit to command, and shows that the whole Southern coast is unprotected. It adds that the navy yard at Pensacola stands beleaguered and useless to the South, and that the Southern States will have to defend themselves by their own devices, and without gun boats or naval assistance. Unfortunately for the traitors, the Charleston *Mercury* is not the only element engaged in their rapid demoralization.

CONTRABAND STATISTICS.—From gentlemen of well known character belonging to the nine counties on our border, we gain information which shows that at least one hundred slaves leave Missouri each day for Kansas. We all know the opinion of Attorney General Bates. He says they must be returned. They won't be.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative.*

Lake Transportation.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets. se23-g192-3w

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent.
A. M. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House.
A. COLSON.
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 118 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
E. G. CHASE, Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
E. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 191 River st.
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:
BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
W. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, Foot of State street, Chicago. jy31-g168-4m

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through freight subject to but one transhipment.

Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 10 Broadway, New York.
J. L. WARNER, No. 3 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 35 State street, Boston.
C. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & BOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & BAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
JOHN BALL & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
N. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
PELTON & BREWER, Cleveland.
MATHER & CO., Chicago.

Business Cards.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, MANUFACTURERS OF TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. S. MITCHELL. [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse, 153 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 Lasalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. Also, 500 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 50 reams Manilla do. 60 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. [illegible] all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

Wholesale Houses.

THE LARGEST Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF NEW YORK, IS THAT OF WM. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street, Chicago, ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

They have now in store a Superb Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, which they offer for CASH, at either Wholesale or Retail, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

The Latest Paris Novelties in SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES,

Now in stock and being received daily from Importers, Manufacturers and the Forced Auction Sales of New York and Boston.

Buying and selling exclusively for CASH, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers, either Wholesale or Retail, not to be equalled in this market.

Brown Sheeting, Brown and Bleached Shirting, Striped Shirtings, Bed Ticks, Batts and Prints by the Bale or Case, AT LOW PRICES, FOR NET CASH ONLY.

Do not buy elsewhere until you see our stock. WM. M. ROSS & CO., Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street. se9-g353-3m

REMOVAL. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street, corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close CASH BUYERS We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere. se9-g352-6w

Cheap for Cash. 1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 81 & 83....South Water Street....81 & 83. ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR, To which they call the attention of the Trade. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

BOWEN BRO'S, 72, 74 & 76 Lake Street, ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF SEASONABLE GOODS, MAKING THEIR STOCK UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS. Buyers are invited to Examine. BOWEN BROTHERS, Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63......LAKE STREET......63.

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
5,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
550 " RUSSIA IRON,
550 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
325 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 t ns PIG TIN,
18,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake streets.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for *Actions rather than Words.* And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. 16 & 18......LAKE STREET......16 & 18.

E. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c. &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18......STATE STREET......16 & 18.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861......A Card......1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. 25......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO......25. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices, and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 20......LAKE STREET......20 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Custom-Made Kip and Calf and Water Proof Boots; together with all other styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH at prices. We are Agents for the sale of [illegible] Tip Boots and Shoes in the States.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—The undersigned have taken the store at No. 57 Lake Street, Where they will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Eastern Boots and Shoes, [illegible] for CASH. G. W. LEE & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

CLOTHING FOR CASH OR First-Class Short Credits. JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., 380 BROADWAY, N. Y. ARE MANUFACTURING AND HAVE ON HAND, A FULL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, —AT— LOW PRICES, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 64---Lake Street---64 CORNER OF STATE, (Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) CHICAGO, ILL. M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44 Dry Goods Jobbers, And Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Hats and Caps, ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT Eastern Jobbing Prices. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

NEW CASH STORE. MARTIN BROS., No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois, (Tremont Block.) We have just opened a Large and Complete Stock of CLOTHING, Which we will sell AT LOWER PRICES Than ever offered in this market. TO WHOLESALE DEALERS We can offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, As we purchase a great portion of our Goods FOR CASH, AND MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods. MARTIN & BROS.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the very lowest market rates,
4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
2,500 Bdls Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 26.
40,000 Lbs. Copper Bottoms.
5,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
1,500 Bdls Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 23.
150 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
7,000 Bdls Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9.
6,500 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN. [ap15'61-ly]

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S, L. CORNELL & CO'S, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED Or Money Refunded. No other Machine will bear this guarantee, and all remain sold. Our Machines are now GREATLY IMPROVED, And we invite the most severe practical test and comparison with the best in the world, at any price. Send for a copy of our "Sewing Machine Review." Office UP-STAIRS, 123 Lake street. Address L. CORNELL & CO., Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-fitting and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 157 and 169 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS, SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—Mather & Co's Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with light draft Steamboats on the Illinois River, are now prepared to contract for the transportation of Lumber, Salt, &c., to all points on the Illinois River at reasonable rates. MATHER & CO., Agents, Foot of North Lasalle street.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70 PAPER HANGING Cash Jobbing House. NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE. PAPER HANGINGS, Border Curtain Papers, WINDOW SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT FOR CITY TRADE. The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 70. jy1-6tay

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders confident of exceeding to your satisfaction. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington-st.

Insurance.

THE CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of Peoria, Illinois, having concluded to close up its business in this city, has re-insured all the risks now in force at this agency, in the PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. Which Company assumes from this date all liabilities which may arise under the policies of the City Insurance Company so re-insured. All premiums and premium notes due the City Insurance Company will be payable to J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent Of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, at his office, No. 16 South Water street (Dole's Building), who holds all books and accounts of the said City Insurance Company. (Signed,) D. D. IRONS, Sec'y City Insurance Company. Chicago, Sept. 21, 1861.

PREPARE IN TIME AGAINST THE FIRES OF FALL, By Prime A No. 1 Insurance IN THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y OF HARTFORD. THE FRUITS OF THE PHŒNIX Are manifest in the following statement of FACTS and FIGURES, showing the amount of losses paid in the West and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a WELL TRIED CORPORATION.

[illegible]	OHIO	[illegible]
[illegible]	INDIANA	[illegible]
[illegible]	ILLINOIS	[illegible]
[illegible]	MICHIGAN	[illegible]
[illegible]	WISCONSIN	[illegible]
[illegible]	IOWA	[illegible]
[illegible]	MINNESOTA	[illegible]
[illegible]	NEBRASKA	[illegible]
[illegible]	KANSAS	[illegible]
[illegible]	KENTUCKY	[illegible]
[illegible]	TENNESSEE	[illegible]
[illegible]	MISSISSIPPI	[illegible]
[illegible]	MISSOURI	[illegible]
[illegible]	ARKANSAS	[illegible]
[illegible]	TEXAS	[illegible]
[illegible]	ALABAMA	[illegible]

Insurances solicited, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates, by HUBBARD & HUNT, RESIDENT AGENTS, Chicago. Branch Office for the Western and Southern States at Cincinnati. H. H. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. [illegible] MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 33 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. S. M. CLARK & CO., 122 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Food, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, nor exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have concluded to rent the yard formerly occupied by Jona S. Newhouse, Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED. We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market. CASH AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. [illegible] ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 5?7, Chicago, Ill.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kune will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any offensive matter. Orders directed to CHAS. KUNE, Chicago P. O. Box 4165, will receive prompt attention.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 7:00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (except Sunday,) [illegible] 7:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, [illegible] Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at [illegible] The 9:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Salisbury's Patent Dusters Are used on Day Express Trains. PATENT SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 8:30 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight. This train connects for Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile. ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:30 P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at [illegible] next day. This train on Saturdays will run only to Urbana. Trains arrive at Chicago [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible] For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson. NIGHT EXPRESS: 7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 9.45 A. M. and 9.15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 9.45 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 A. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 285 Miles of Double Track, THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West), FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York, Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (450 miles), without change of cars, VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON, With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines. Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted. NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown. BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON Good via any of the Boat Lines. Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES. FREIGHTS. By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA. R. R." [illegible] LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at 6:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays). 7:40 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago. D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Wednesday, May 29th, 1861, trains will leave viz: Day Express 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, 6:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c. Way Passenger 3:30 P. M., for Janesville. Trains arrive 5:30 A. M.; 12:15 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. S. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 6:15 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) 7:40 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 153 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. LOWEST FARE And Shortest Time by this Route TO BELOIT, FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUBUQUE. On and after WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1861, TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AT 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT	$2.50.
Fare to FREEPORT	$3.00.
Fare to GALENA	$4.50.
Fare to DUBUQUE	$5.00.

Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit......1 hour 37 minutes. do. Chicago to Freeport... [illegible] minutes. Cars leave Freeport for Chicago at [illegible] Time Saved, Freeport to Chicago...1 hour and [illegible] Beloit [illegible] 2 hours [illegible] Tickets for sale at the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Office, opposite the Chicago and Northwestern Depot. General Ticket Agent, Pro Tem. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. W. W. GRISWOLD, Agent Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 8.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at [illegible] (Sundays excepted). Night Express [illegible] (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 5.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 9.25 A. M. (Saturdays excepted.) C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after THURSDAY, Aug. 22d, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, as follows: [illegible] Passenger trains arrive at Chicago at 1:50 P. M. [illegible] WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:45 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago [illegible] Public notice is hereby given to the said [illegible] that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1861, at the suit of [illegible] Robert Hills, and against the estate of the said [illegible] for the sum of Two Hundred and [illegible] Dollars directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. Charles Wright vs. James Wright.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given to the said James Wright that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of September, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Charles Wright and against the estate of the said James Wright, for the sum of Twenty-Nine Hundred and [illegible] Dollars directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said James Wright shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Charles Wright, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. Henry J. Phillips vs. Anne Phillips.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Anne Phillips, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Anne Phillips that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of September, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of November next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Anne Phillips, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on [illegible] and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. LUMBARD & SMITH, Compl'ts Sol'y.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust, which bears date March 14th, A. D. 1856, and was recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, on the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1856, in Book [illegible] of Deeds, at page [illegible] [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 26 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee. Chicago, June 26th, 1861.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note [illegible] Chicago, July 29th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s.s.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. John B. Tilford vs. [illegible] Smith, Margaret E. D. Smith, Benjamin F. Bradley, James W. Dudley, James M. Bryant, Robert A. Waller, Richard H. Collins, Jeremiah T. Boyle, David L. De Golyer and Samuel De Golyer.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1861, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September, A. D. 1861, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible] IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, August 9th, 1861.

The above sale is adjourned to MONDAY, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 4th, 1861.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, DECEASED.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of the late Robert Patterson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1861, being the 16th day thereof. NELSON THOMASSON, Administrator. Chicago, June 9th, 1861.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM KAMMERER, late of Chicago, deceased.—Take notice that the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the aforesaid estate, MARGARETE HOPPARD, late Kammerer, will on the third Monday of October, 1861, make application to the County Court of Cook County, for being released from further liability upon their bonds for the said executrix, and in this behalf, in pursuance of an order to be issued by the said Court, a settlement and adjudication of the accounts concerning the estate of Wm. Kammerer, will take place. GOTTLEIB HATHFELD, ANDREW WOLTZ. Chicago, August 26th, 1861.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 163 DEARBORN STREET, Or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above place [illegible] P. O. Box 3683.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as new ones, and sell them Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and consisting of one of the largest, best and most fashionable in Chicago. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Sofa-Bottom Sofas, Divans, [illegible]. Please call and examine this stock before you buy.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. One Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 9 A. M. daily, (except Sunday), and arrives from St. Louis at [illegible] daily, (except Sunday), [illegible] JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.

THE CITY.

ATTENTION.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Fry & Holmes, No. 20 Dearborn street, in another column.

CROCKERY TRADE.—See advertisement in auction column of large trade sale of 70 crates of crockery by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner.

The Atlantic Monthly for October has been received by Walsh, at his literary depot, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

FIRE ALARM.—The alarm of fire for the first district yesterday forenoon was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney at the Merchant's Hotel on La Salle street.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.—To-morrow being the President's Fast Day, the Chicago Post Office will be open only until 10 o'clock in the morning, after which hour there will be no delivery of mails.

FOR WILSON'S REGIMENT.—A fine company of 100 hardy volunteers arrived in the city Monday night, from Bucyrus, Ohio, under command of Capt. Marsh. They go into Col. Wilson's Regiment of Fusiliers.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Dr. Eddy will preach at Camp Mather on Thursday next, upon the occasion of the National Fast. At three o'clock P. M., a beautiful flag will be presented to the Regiment.

STEALING A WATCH.—James Hamilton and Thomas McGuire, two newsboys, aged respectively thirteen and fourteen years, were arrested yesterday for stealing a watch. The case is still pending before the Police Court.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF CHINA, &C.—H. Alexander, 107 Dearborn street, will commence his trade sale of China, Glass, and Crockery, this morning at 9 o'clock. The ladies are invited to examine the setts of China, &c., now on exhibition. Sale positive.

DIVINE SERVICES.—Divine services will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church on to-morrow, (Thursday) the occasion of the National Fast. The pastor, Rev. R. W. Patterson, will preach at 11 o'clock a. m., and a prayer meeting will be held at 3 o'clock p. m.

STABBED.—A man named Caldwell, on Market street, was stabbed yesterday by one of his boarders, with a butcher knife. The knife entered the left side, barely missing the left lobe of the lungs. The ruffian who made the assault has been arrested.

THE DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade now numbers over 400 men, and constant accessions are being made to the ranks, which were considerably thinned by the draft to fill the First Regiment.

THE LYON LEGION.—The recruiting office for the "Lyon Legion," now quartered at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, has been opened at No. 381 South Clark street. An excellent opportunity is offered recruits wishing to join the "Legion."

PICKPOCKETS.—A lady from Hamilton, Canada West, on her way to Waukegan, had her pocket picked of a port-monnaie containing $40 in gold, at the Milwaukee Depot, yesterday morning. This will serve as another caution to "look out for pickpockets."

CHICAGO SURGEONS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.—Dr. S. R. Haven of Chicago, Brigade Surgeon, has been assigned to Gen. Smith's Brigade, which is stationed at the Chain Bridge, and Dr. Sim is assigned to Gen. Sickles' command.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT VICTORY.—The Ohio State Fair, held last week at Dayton, awarded the first premium to the Grover & Baker, over all other Sewing Machines. The contest was spirited, and all the leading machines contended. Call and examine them at 115 Lake street.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—Passengers eastward will bear in mind that the New York & Erie railroad has reduced the fare to New York, Boston, and all New England cities, from Dunkirk and Buffalo. This is an all rail route and the same cars go through from the Lakes to New York City, landing passengers there ahead of all other lines, besides saving $3.60 each on the fare between Chicago and New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted of James Owens, who left Chicago in June last, and is supposed to have enlisted in the volunteer service in Westchester county, State of New York. Any information from the officers of the army, or any person in the above county will be thankfully received by his wife and family, who are left in a destitute condition. Address Mrs. James Owens, Chicago.

BRACKETT'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—Brackett's cavalry regiment, encamped at Cottage Grove, now numbers six hundred men. Two hundred horses were received yesterday. Nearly all of the companies are full. B. F. Stampoffski lacks a few more men to fill up his company. Any persons desirous to serve under an excellent officer, should call at his recruiting office, room No. 1, McCormick's building.

CAVALRY COMPANY—CHICAGO LEGION.—A recruiting office for the cavalry company to be attached to "The Chicago Legion" has been opened at No. 58 La Salle street. This company is to be commanded by Capt. Chas. H. Roland, a competent soldier, and one who has been in the regular service ten years. As this will be the only cavalry company in this regiment, it has been determined to make it a crack corps in every respect. Now is the time to enlist.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—Owing to the great increase of freight business, the large freight house of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, recently increased to the length of 480 feet, has received a farther addition of 144 feet. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company have also made important improvements at their passenger depot. New platforms have been laid throughout, the tracks relaid, and a large building erected near by, to be occupied by cars not in use.

MRS. MOZART'S CONCERT.—Mrs. J. M. Mozart, formerly of this city and well known to the concert-going public, will give a concert at Bryan Hall on Oct. 3d. She will be assisted by eminent talent of this city. The mere mention of Mrs. Mozart's name, apart from the reputation she has gained in New York, will warrant an entire success. Her reappearance upon the stage of her earlier triumphs will be welcomed with delight by hosts of the friends and admirers of this talented cantatrice.

THE DUPAGE COUNTY FAIR.—The Annual Exhibition of the Dupage County Fair commences at Wheaton to-day, and closes on Friday. The Managers have labored indefatigably to make it a success. E. C. Larned, Esq., of this city, delivers the usual address. It is also expected that the Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brand, and a portion of Colonel Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment will be present during the Fair. The near proximity of the Fair to Chicago, coupled with the easy access by the Galena & Chicago R. R., should command a fair share of patronage from this city.

MAN KILLED ON THE MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The down train from Milwaukee to this city, yesterday morning, ran over a man who was lying upon the track near the "Country line" station. The engineer did not see him in time to stop the train, and the man was struck in the small of the back, and thrown to one side with a fractured skull and other injuries that have probably ere this resulted in his death. Dr. Kelly of this city was on board the train, and rendered every assistance. The man was recognized as Michael Flynn of Milwaukee, a person of respectability and property. How he should have been upon the track is unexplained, the more as it was evident he was not intoxicated. His friends were telegraphed to come for him, and the train passed on to Chicago, leaving the man insensible and dying.

A NEW BOOK OF GREAT LOCAL INTEREST.—Among our new advertisements will be found the announcement of a forthcoming book, of which our citizens have already heard something,—Edwards' Illustrated History of Chicago. The splendid local field in to which the enterprising author enters—the distinguished names which he gives us as vouchers for his high character and discriminating ability—the peculiarities of the time at which this enterprise is undertaken—the great advantages which Chicago and her eminent men, and the State at large must derive from the success of this undertaking, all combine to recommend it in the strongest terms to the liberal patronage of our public-spirited citizens. We refer our readers to the advertisement for more particular intelligence of the forthcoming volume.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN OLD KANE.

Departure of the Fox River Regiment.

SCENES IN THE CAMP AND ON THE MARCH.

THE MATERIAL OF THE REGIMENT.

Success of the New Lincoln Regiment.

Yesterday was a day of absorbing interest to old Kane County, caused by the departure of the splendid Fox River Regiment to the wars. At an early hour in the morning, teams laden down with farmers, their wives and daughters, came thronging across the prairie and pouring into Camp Hammond to leave their best wishes, the comfort of parting advice, the inspiration of brave words of duty and last good byes to son, brother and friend who had left the workshop and the harvest for the battle field. All day long, an almost unending caravan wound into the lines. The neighboring towns of Aurora, Geneva, Batavia, and the other adjacent localities which skirt the Fox River, seemed to have emptied their entire population into the camp, those "who had no friend, no brother there," inspired with a like hearty interest in the closing scenes of Camp Hammond, with those, for whom the holiday had a mournful character. The scenes presented were curious in the extreme, and of a nature calculated to strongly impress them selves upon the memory. The din of breaking up camp, packing of stores and baggage, strains of martial music sweeping over the beautiful slopes, laugh, song and jest, made up a scene unknown out of life in camp.

THE MATERIAL OF THE REGIMENT.

The Fox River Regiment numbers 1200 men all told, ten companies of infantry and two hundred cavalry. The material is from the very flower of Kane county. Railroad men enter largely into its composition; men who can build a locomotive, repair it and engineer it: build bridges and lay track; wide awake, practical, energetic men who will meet no obstacle which is not surmountable, and encounter no danger which will intimidate. The tillers of the soil are also largely represented. Strong-limbed, brawny-handed, iron-nerved men, who, at the plough handle and in the harvest field have been unconsciously maturing themselves for a new theatre of action; to whom toil and danger are a pastime, and endurance a matter of daily habit. There are few clerks or persons of in-door occupations in the regiment, so that toil and fatigue will be no hindrance to its advancement towards a victorious success.

THE OUTFIT.

The regiment was accepted by the War Department, July 20th, and went into camp, August 16th, naming their camp for Col. C. G. Hammond, the well known and efficient Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Col. Hammond has taken a warm interest in the Regiment from its incipiency to its departure, and the splendid flag staff upon the grounds, as well as innumerable other favors, are the attesting evidences of that interest. The equipments of the Regiment were ordered subject to the supervision of Col. Webb, U. S. A., a sufficient guaranty for their character. The horses for the cavalry companies were purchased at Aurora, and were especially picked for the service. The entire company from Plato, and the majority of the Aurora company furnished their own horses, under the customary government regulations, thus materially increasing the efficiency of that arm of the regiment. The tents, some one hundred and fifty in number, are of the wall pattern, with a fly, and were made in this city. The outfit of the regiment is complete, embracing every article necessary for the comfort and convenience of the soldier, and of a substantial and serviceable character. The uniform consists of light blue pants and blue flannel blouses. Felt blankets of a fine but strong texture are also supplied to each man.

THE ROSTER.

The following is the complete roster of the Regiment:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Colonel—Nicholas Greusel.
Lieut. Colonel—E. S. Joslyn.
Major—Alonzo H. Barry.
Adjutant—George A. Willis.
Quarter-Master—J. N. Buck.
Surgeon—D. W. Young.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Sidney B. Hawley.
Chaplain—Rev. G. G. Lyon.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major, Frederick A. Raymond; Quarter-Master's Sergeant, Addison A. Keyes; Commissary, J. L. Fairman; Hospital Steward, John Carl; Principal Musicians, Samuel Rider, Charles Miller; Drum Major, John Snell; Fife Major, Thos. Matteson.

BAND.

Theodore P. Briggs, Wm. Brown, John Conly, Thos. Conklin, Alonzo H. Davis, Chas. Ettelgeorge, G. W. Tickensher, John Holrain, J. S. Hellenbeck, Fred. Harris, Geo. V. Harris, James Harris, John J. Moulding, Henry Russell, Charles Smith, Henry Snell, Peter Stevens, Joy J. Tarbell, W. H. Beardsly, Jas. Horhensen.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A, Cavalry—Capt. Albert Jenks, Aurora; 1st Lieut. S. B. Sherrer; 2d Lieut. A. C. Ferre.
Company B, Cavalry—Capt. Henry A. Smith, Plato; 1st Lieut. Samuel Chapman; 2d Lieut. J. S. Duran.
Company A, Infantry—Capt. M. B. Baldwin, Elgin; 1st Lieut. S. S. Chapple; 2d Lieut. W. L. Smith.
Company B—Capt. Silas Miller, Aurora; 1st Lieut. Joseph Walker; 2d Lieut. Benj. F. Campbell.
Company C—Capt. Elias B. Baldwin, Young America; 1st Lt. James McNeil; 2d Lieut. John Turnbull.
Company D—Capt. W. P. Pierce, Lisbon; 1st Lieut. John Van Pelt; 2d Lieut. Geo Parker.
Company E—Capt. C. D. Fish, Bristol; 1st Lieut Albert M. Hobbs; 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Clark.
Company F—Capt. Porter C. Olson, Newark; 1st Lieut. George Stonax; 2d Lieut. Martin Wilson.
Company G—Capt. Irvin W. Parkhurst, Morris; 1st Lieut. Abel Longworth; 2d Lieut. Robert Denny.
Company H—Capt. Merrit L. Joslyn, Woodstock; 1st Lieut. A. H. Sellers; 2d Lieut. M. F. Ellsworth.
Company I—Capt. Samuel C. Camp, Oswego; 1st Lieut. Orville B. Merrill; 2d Lieut. W. F. Sutherland.
Company K—Capt. J. Q. Adams, Wayne; 1st Lieut. James Foley; 2d Lieut. A. C Holden.

Col. Greusel is so well known in the military world that an endorsement of his character is almost superfluous. His valuable services and bravery in the Mexican war are a matter of record. As Major, and subsequently, Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Illinois, Col. Cook, his superior qualities as a field officer attracted the notice and warm commendation of Gen. McClellan himself, while visiting Cairo. As Colonel of the Thirty-Sixth Illinois we predict that his career will be none the less brilliant and praiseworthy. Lt. Col. Joslyn of Elgin was a captain in the "Seventh," and Major Barry has seen service in the cavalry branch of the army.

THE DEPARTURE.

Promptly at four o'clock, the regiment struck their tents and marched to Aurora, a distance of two miles, followed by a vast throng in carriages and on foot. The march was a magnificent ovation, and the regiment was constantly greeted with lusty cheers and applause and waving of hats and handkerchiefs from sidewalks and windows. The regiment embarked and was off promptly at six o'clock, filling a train of twenty-four cars. A second train of thirty cars, containing the horses and luggage, followed. Every precaution had been taken by the management of the road. A pilot engine was sent in advance, the bridges strongly guarded and the road kept open and clear by telegraph communication. Their destination is to Quincy by rail, thence to St. Louis in packets owned by the company.

The Lincoln Regiment.

When Kane County was called upon to furnish men and material for the Fox River Regiment, the call was so promptly and efficiently answered that the officers of that regiment found it full, pressed down and running over. There were several hundred men over the maximum, and for a time it was a serious question what should be done with this extraordinary ingathering of men. Col. J. G. Wilson at once solved the problem by determining that Kane County must raise another regiment. Taking the surplus of men as a nucleus, he established Camp Lyon at the old Fair Grounds, Geneva, christened the nucleus "Lincoln Regiment," and vigorously commenced the organization, with the following cheering results:

Dundee Company,	Capt. Brown	101 men.
Elgin "	" Wilcox	101 "
Clinton "	" Gilbert	90 "
Kaneville "	" Ward	90 "
Batavia "	" Grimes	75 "
Aurora "	"	70 "

There are also companies nearly full and which will soon be in camp, from the following localities: Fulton, Capt. Herrington; Lane, Sycamore, Rockford, and Lamoille. Capt. Bowman of St. Charles, also has a company rapidly filling up. A company from McHenry county is promised within a week; also a corps of sharp-shooters under the auspices of Capt. Stinson of Plainfield, and ex-Sheriff Yates of Kane county, formerly Captain of Police in Chicago. The regiment is being made up of substantial men, and embraces upon its roll, farmers, ministers, lawyers, mechanics and doctors.

The acting officers of the regiment at present are Col. J. G. Wilson, Lieut. Col. J. S. Wilcox, and Quartermaster Chas. B. Wells.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and is now in camp. The full compliment of tents, blankets, and camp equipage for 1,100 men has been received, and all necessary supplies are now at command.

The camp is located on the Fair Grounds, a dry and pleasant site, and additional wells are being sunk to furnish a supply of water.

A competent leader is wanted for the band of this regiment, now being organized. Twelve members have been recruited at Aurora, and the band can be speedily filled up as soon as a first class musician for leader can be obtained. The pay is that of a Second Lieutenant, amounting to a little over $100 per month. None but a competent musician need apply. A rare opportunity is presented for a good musician, if application is made soon. Letters can be addressed to Col. J. G. Wilson, Geneva, Illinois.

We have devoted much space to these regiments, but no more than the subject merits. Kane county, since its settlement, has not witnessed a more glorious occasion than this sending forth of her stalwart and gallant sons to do battle for the common country. She has occasion for a large degree of congratulation in the regiment which left yesterday, and of aspiring hope in the new one forming under such bright auspices. They will make for themselves a proud name in the national annals.

The National Loan.

The following table gives the subscriptions to the National Loan for each day since the opening of the books:

Total on the 18th	$13,697.00
" " 19th	$112,695.00
" " 20th	8,600 00
" " 21st	2,800.00
" " 23d	6,500 00
" " 24th	1,300.00
Total to date	$144,892.00

FIGHTING OVER HIS BATTLES.—A soldier named James Heff, formerly a member of the New York 71st Regiment, who was engaged in the battle of Bull Run, and was in Alexandria at the time of the murder of Ellsworth, was arrested yesterday in an exceedingly intoxicated condition, and conveyed to the Armory. Like the poet's old soldier, who shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won, so James shouldered a lath, and pacing the narrow confines of his cell, went through a regimental dress parade as an individual independent regiment, and then, unlike the old soldier of poetical memory, showed how Bull Run was lost, much to the gratification of a crowd of gaping witnesses peeping through the diamond orifice of the heavy cell door. After James had fought the battle over and retreated to Washington, which was accomplished in an incredibly short space of time, he was allowed sufficient time to recover his sober senses, and was fully persuaded of the reality of his situation, by the application of a small fine with a long tail of costs.

THEIR WARFARE ENDED.—The remains of the thirteen soldiers of Company I, Illinois Nineteenth Regiment, victims to the late terrible bridge disaster, arrived in this city yesterday forenoon from Cincinnati. The bodies were transferred to the Galena Depot, where they were taken in charge by Mayor Brand of Galena and a committee of eight citizens deputized by the Odd Fellows fraternity of that city, and placed in a car appropriately draped. The train left at six o'clock last evening for Galena, conveying the mangled remains of those who left that city buoyant with hope and glowing with patriotic ardor. Though not upon the battle field, they have died in the service of their country, and merit the lasting remembrance of every lover of that country. A few of their comrades, at present stationed in this city, were at the depot during the day, paying the last sad offices of respect to the dead.

MARRIAGE IN CAMP.—Camp Mather was the locality of a highly interesting occasion on Sunday last. During the afternoon, while the regiment was on dress parade, two ladies and two gentlemen appeared upon the grounds, who reported themselves to Col. Light, one of the gentlemen at the same time delivering a note to the Colonel. An order to halt was immediately sounded along the line, and the regiment, drawing up in hollow square, the Chaplain, Captain Slaughter, was called from the ranks. The quartette drew up in line and the Chaplain took command. His orders were of a tender nature, rather than severe, and had the result to reduce the quartette to a trio. The married pair, one of whom was an officer of the regiment, left the grounds amid the unmistakable applause of the regiment.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Robert Brand, of Galena; Capt. D. B. Morehouse, of Galena; Capt. M. A. Cochran, U. S. A.; Capt. C. K. Lewis, U. S. A.; J. Edwin Smith, Esq., of Washington, D. C.; T. Kirk and family, of Winona; G. W. Cobb and family, of Beaver Dam, Wis.; Dr. Morgan and wife, of Iowa City; G. A. Noyes, of Camp McClellan; J. G. Noyes, of Camp McClellan; G. W. Skinner, Esq., of Boston, are stopping at the Briggs House.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE NATIONAL FAST.—The Board of Trade have determined to observe the National Fast, and have embodied that determination in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS—The President of the United States has, by Public Proclamation, designated Thursday of this week to be observed by all loyal citizens of this Republic as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer to Almighty God in behalf of our nation: And

WHEREAS—The members of this Board desire publicly to acknowledge our dependence as a nation, as well as individuals, upon the great Governor of the Universe. Therefore

Resolved—That this Room will be closed on Thursday, the 26th day of Sept. inst., which day will be regarded and treated in all business transactions by members of this Board the same as the Sabbath day.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Ward H. Lamon, Washington city; S. D. Messler, Pittsburgh; Gov. A. Randall, Wisconsin; Jas. F. Joy, Esq., Detroit; Judge Champlain, Ottawa; Hon. W. P. Dole and lady, Washington city; G. L. Doty and lady, Texas; J. T. McDougall, Gen. Samuel Casey, Joliet; Capt. Theodore Kinder, U. S. A.; W. H. Osborne, President Illinois Central Railroad; J. Sproule, New York, are stopping at the Tremont House.

A CHICAGO ZOUAVE ABROAD.—Captain Stryker of the original Ellsworth Zouaves of this city, has been appointed Colonel of the People's Regiment, at Albany, N. Y. The old Zouave corps has proved an admirable nursery for military talent.

Religious Services.

Divine Service, on Thursday, Sept. 26th, by the Rev. W. C. Jackson, at the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, at 10½ o'clock a. m., and at Camp Webb at 3 p. m.

SERVICES AT THE CLARK STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Mayor and City Council, the Board of Public Instruction, and the staff officers of the Yates Phalanx will attend divine service on Fast Day (to morrow) at the Clark street M. E. Church. This public recognition of the day by our city authorities, is an event which will meet with general approval. It will be seen by a notice in another place that our citizens generally are invited.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—It gives us pleasure to learn that J. H. Dunham, Esq., has been appointed by the Government an agent for receiving subscriptions to the National Loan, from any part of the Northwest. We have no doubt but that Mr. Dunham's influence and zeal in the good cause will make his aid of much value to the nation in the obtaining of that which has justly been denominated the sinews of war.

ANOTHER NEW REGIMENT.—Another new regiment, we understand, is in progress of formation. Major S. B. Baldwin, formerly of Gen. Prentiss' staff, at Cairo, will be the Colonel. The preliminaries will be soon arranged and measures taken to obtain a rapid and thorough organization.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

Mrs. Jane Wheeler, Chicago, Illinois.
Dr. James S. Bangs, " "
Leopold Miller, " "
R. Hopkins, DeKalb, "
Miss Lizzie Dodds, Lena, "
Martin Tobin, Young America, Illinois.
James Patterson, " "
A. Comstock, White Pigeon, Mich.
Johonn Kift, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss E. L. Baker, " "
Mrs. U. H. Kellogg, Utica, N. Y.
Olahansen, Crawford & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles W. Peters, Washington, D. C.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

S. A. McClelland, Chicago, Illinois.
Mrs. Geo. Rice, " "
S. P. Pierce, " "
John Sussott, Barrington Station, Illinois.
H. L. Swartwout, Lyonsville, "
W. B. Barnes, Fox Lake, "
Sam'l C. Heald, Eddyville, Iowa.
J. S. Stacy, Anamosa, "
Jos. Holbrook, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. A. Hibbard, Waukesha, "
Antoine Geor, Swan Creek, Mich.
Geo. Schmitt, Valparaiso, Indiana.
Henry Ciliscick, Logansport, "
Misses Gehring, " "
Mrs. Augustine Murphy, " "
Lizzy Nugent, Michigan City, "
Jos. Poslewalt, Homer, Ohio.
Mrs. Mary A. Williams, Kingsville, Ohio.
Miss Julia Maire, Galway, N. Y.
Mr. Williams, Utica, "
Mr. Addie E. Moffit, New York, N. Y.
Capt. J. A. Byrne, Cohoes, "
Mrs. Beck, New York, "

Fast Day.

Religious services will be held at the New Jerusalem Temple on Harrison St., at half-past ten o'clock A. M. J. R. HIBBARD, Pastor.

Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25

Augusta! oh! Augusta!! See that beautiful Lamp in the window with prisms. Look!! also at the one in the corner, with the red glass, marked $1.50. Isn't that a perfect beauty. I declare there is one marked $1 00. Mother wants a good Kerosene Lamp. They dont explode you know when you use the genuine Kerosene.

Let us read the name and number of the store. Why its Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 175 Lake street. se21-1yt

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get new styles at low figures, 189 Lake street. H. W. WILMARTH. September 10, 1861. se10-26t

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. sep26 26t

Sargeant's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters are most valuable medicine for debility, etc. Prepared by Sargent, Druggist, Randolph and State sts.

Recruits Wanted for the Lyon Legion.

This splendid regiment, organized three days before the death of the hero whose name it bears, is commanded by experienced staff officers. Gen. Lyon personally superintended its organization, and appointed men as company officers who had proved themselves worthy of promotion at Springfield, and in other fields that tried men's courage. The Commanders guarantee to their men humane treatment and a conscientious care of their wants. The stock of the regiment consists of the loyal citizens of Missouri, who were driven from their hearths and homes by the enemy. It is they who now call for assistance from their brethren in the North. Gen. Fremont has provided the regiment with regular army uniforms, and they are now quartered at Benton Barracks, St. Louis.

Come and enlist in the "Lyon Legion!" Board and lodging provided for recruits until they join the regiment.

Recruiting Office No. 381 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. se25 8t

200 Recruits Wanted for the 19th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

This regiment, acknowledged by all to be the best drilled, and commanded by Col. John B. Turchin, who has no superior in the service, is now in camp at Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, Ohio, under orders to report at Washington, D. C., as soon as the regiment is again filled to 1000 men. Apply to Lieut. L. Bridges, Recruiting Officer 19th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Custom House Place, Chicago. se25-6t

Attention Ellsworth Zouaves!

Every member is particularly requested to be present this (Wednesday) night, as business of very great importance will come before the meeting. E. H. HUNT, Secretary.

The Loan in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The subscription to the National Loan to-day amounted to $84,000.

Fifty Good Men Wanted

For a company already accepted. They are to join Col. Birge's Sharp Shooters, now stationed at St. Louis. Pay $13 per month, and $3.87 extra per month for clothing. The Brigade is armed with the celebrated Enfield Rifles. F. BUSSE, 1st Lieut. Recruiting officer.

Recruiting office, corner of North Clark and Water streets, Ewing's Block, Room No. 1. se24 1wx

MARRIED.

At Prairie Pond, Ill., on the 15th inst., at the residence of G. Washington Boston, the bride's father, by Norman Weaver, Esq., Mr. E. AUGUSTUS DOUGLASS, formerly of N. Y., Miss BARBARY ANN BOSTON, of the former place.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifi... Estimates furnished when desired, and c... of Steam and Water Mills contracted...
Steam E..., Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also their low prices. They will furnish a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lots & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street.

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
No. 86 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANK:

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin. City Bank of Ottawa, Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1 ... VALUE 97 CENTS. Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Northern Illinois. Kane County Bank, McLean County Bank.

No. 2 ... VALUE 90 CENTS. Bank of Sparta. Union Bank.

No. 3 ... VALUE 85 CENTS. Cumberland County Bank, Edgar County Bank. Mahaiwe Bank, Pittsfield Bank.

No. 4 ... VALUE 78 CENTS. Bank of America, Bank of Illinois, Bank of Ashland, Bank of Indemnity, E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank. International Bank, Illinois River Bank, Oale River Bank, United States Stock Bank.

No. 5 ... VALUE 75 CENTS. American Bank, Illinois State Security B'k. Merchants Bank, Carmi, Highland Bank.

No. 6 ... VALUE 70 CENTS. Marshall County Bank, Fulton Bank, Illinois Central Bank. Eagle Bank, Fame Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7 ... VALUE 66 CENTS. Bank of Commerce, " Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Columbian. Kankakee Bank, Olympic Bank, State Stock Bank, Western Bank of Illinois.

No. 8 ... VALUE 53 CENTS. Bank of Elgin, " Genesee, Bank of Naperville, Lake Michigan Bank, Warren County, Agricultural Bank. Bank of Federal Union, Bank of Metropolis, Bull's Head Bank, Toulon Bank, Wheat Growers' Bank, Franklin Bank.

No. 9 ... VALUE 50 CENTS. Alisana Bank, Bank of Albion, " Brooklyn, " Pike County, " Southern Illinois, Corn Exchange Bank, Continental Bank, Canal Bank, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Hampden Bank, Kaskaskia Bank, Plowman's Bank, Illinois State Bank, National Bank, Humboldt Bank, State Bank of Illinois. Bank of Aledo, " Benton, " Carmi, " Republic, Belvidere Bank, Corn Planters' Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine, Farmers' Bank, F. Canton, Garden State Bank, Jersey County, " Lafayette, " Shawanee Bank, Prairie State Bank, Southern Bank of Illinois, Morgan County Bank, American Exchange Bank.

No. 10 ... VALUE 47 CENTS. Bank of Aurora, " Chester, " Commonwealth, " Quincy, " Raleigh, Citizens' Bank, Commercial Bank, N. B'k, Lancaster, Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, New Market Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k. Frontier Bank, Grayville Bank, Grand Prairie Bank, Douglas Bank, Mississippi River Bank, Naraganset Bank, National Bank, Reed's Bank, Rock Island Bank, Railroad Bank, Union County Bank.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT ... 95 CENTS.

UNCURRENT:

No. 1 ... 70 CENTS. Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Wisconsin Valley Bank.

No. 2 ... 65 CENTS. Laborers' Bank, Monroe County Bank.

No. 3 ... 60 CENTS. Bank of Albany, Bank of Oconto, Manitowoc County Bank, Reedsburgh Bank. Bank of North America, Mercantile Bank, Oconto County Bank, State Stock Bank.

No. 4 ... 55 CENTS. Bank of Fond du Lac, Chippewa Bank, Portage County Bank, St. Croix River Bank, City Bank of Beaver Dam. Lake Shore Bank, Southern Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Northern Bank, Wood County Bank.

No. 5 ... 50 CENTS. Arctic Bank, Osborn Bank. Bank of Appleton, North Western Bank.

No. 6 ... 45 CENTS. Bank of Beaver Dam, Bank of Horicon, Beloit Savings Bank, Chilton Bank, Kewaunee Bank. Clark County Bank, Hall & Bros. Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Tradesmen's Bank, Waukesha County Bank.

We pay in GOLD within 3 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency. WRIGHT & BROTHER.

Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Account Conrad of Wright & Brother." ... On large amounts we make a liberal advance on our quotations. You will do well to give us a call before selling elsewhere.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between John W. Norris and Amos H. Hyde, under the name of NORRIS & HYDE is this day dissolved. JOHN W. NORRIS. Chicago, Sept. 2, 1861.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1861.

There was a good demand for exchange to-day and the market ruled firm at ¼@⅜ per cent prem. buying and ½@¾ per cent. selling.

Demand Treasury notes begin to be in limited supply here, and they are in eager request by both merchants and bankers. Two or three parcels were exhibited on 'Change and attracted general attention.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are to-day's quotations of the New York Stock Market:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	73¾	73¾
Galena	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	44	44½
Burlington & Quincy	63¾	63
Tennessee 6s	43¾	43¾
Missouri 6s	43¾	43
North Carolina 6s	61¾	61¾
Virginia 6s	51¾	51¾

First board steady; second board steady.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.—We briefly noticed in our issue of this morning that the Bank of Montreal had commenced to redeem its issues in New York sight exchange, at the rate of one-half of one per cent. premium. This movement is hailed with pleasure by a large number of our merchants, whose trade is entirely with Canada, and who have been much embarrassed in consequence of the difficulty hitherto experienced in converting the currency sent to them from that province.

We understand that some of our bankers are disposed to view the establishment of this redeeming agency with a certain degree of jealousy—averring that there is an intention on the part of the Bank of Montreal to control money matters in this city. This, however, is entirely a mistake. The object of the bank is solely to accommodate the large and valuable trade existing between Chicago and Montreal, and which was likely to suffer very materially from the high rate of exchange ruling in Montreal,—consequent upon the depreciation of British sovereigns. Outside of this trade, there will be no attempt to give it a circulation.

For the information, however, of the business community, who will have to handle the currency more or less, we would state that the Bank of Montreal is an institution of over half a century's standing—during which time it has withstood almost every kind of commercial panic. According to its statement of August 31, it has a paid up capital of $6,000,000. Its total liabilities are only $6,997,488.81, while its assets amount to $14,007,728 68. Its circulation amounts to $2,804,905, to meet which it has $1,494,480.63 in coin and bullion; $627,800 in government securities (worth par), and $2,569,601.61 due them from other banks. Our Canadian merchants have most unlimited confidence in it, as being a sound, well managed, and careful institution.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Sept. 21.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	59,305	986,157	389 239
Wheat, bu	764,588	10,639,084	8,385,578
Corn, bu	591,852	20,586,811	13,913,349
Oats, bu	7,967	1,095 865	1,049,539
Rye, bu	3,436	295,134	190 979
Barley, bu	6,222	356,250	279 607
Seeds, lbs	421,700	4,950,269	4,573,169
Potatoes, bu	401	223,586	162,974
Beef, bbls	....	4,050	1,104
Pork, bbls	207	33,153	12,773
Cut Meats, lbs	....	8,575,694	6,788,998
Lard, lbs	700	6,336,857	3,979,599
Tallow, lbs	5,566	455,969	210,158
Live Hogs, No	6,500	194,167	109,731
Dres'd Hogs, No	....	144,115	45,900
Beef Cattle, No	2,548	111,795	94,764
Hides, lbs	139,713	7,623,605	6,386,804
Wool, lbs	46,111	899,705	668,747
Lumber, feet	8,780,000	155,424,655	189,198,541
Shingles, No	1,368,000	95,480,500	97,695,586
Lath, pcs	656,000	12,489,750	20,769,996
Timber, feet	184,000	749,673	2,470,100
Posts, No	200	313,074	292,898
Pickets, No	60,000	246,500	686,300
Wood, cords	2,829	56,097	62,497
Staves, No	409,000	6,482 284	5,795,660
Salt, bbls	16,474	203,229	119,637
Highwines, bbls	2,951	48,089	29,411
Fish, pkgs	24	23,816	35,135
Butter, lbs	119,270	1,311,454	1,077,348
Dried Fruit, lbs	....	5,508,746	1,133,921
Apples, bbls	782	30 610	38,531
Broom Corn, lbs	20,490	396,651	115,322
Mill Stuffs, lbs	240,949	8,131,735	7,829,145
Lead, lbs	448,960	9,361,494	9,527,336
Coal, tons	5,198	83,229	79,393

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Sept. 21.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bris	44,246	1,006,214	391,893
Wheat, bu	593,489	9,844,453	7,024,664
Corn, bu	1,139,079	17,911,370	11,940,053
Oats, bu	6,473	1,436,200	807,435
Rye, bu	15,390	306,078	68,177
Barley, bu	....	143,535	74,642
Seeds, lbs	231,741	3,435,576	3,790,501
Potatoes, bu	....	365,022	95,343
Beef, bris	....	10,835	10,916
Pork, bris	30	87,469	63,310
Cut Meats, lbs	258,390	23,809,757	9,543,610
Lard, lbs	....	12,112,871	6,670 938
Tallow, lbs	3,010	1,189,499	1,394,444
Live Hogs, No	1,891	94 132	79,350
Dressed Hogs, No	....	29,973	17,933
Beef Cattle, No	5,288	88,311	80 655
Hides, lbs	202,316	4,573 352	7,792,545
Wool, lbs	12,947	458,365	738,679
Lumber, ft	5,387,898	129,620,749	170,869 171
Shingles, no	3,186,000	82,699 473	134,935,704
Lath, pcs	818,750	104,476,500	46,184,674
Timber, ft	....	603,329	469,226
Posts, no	7,966	470,351	292,999
Pickets, no	....	51,983	145,759
Wood, cords	....	301	386
Staves, no	197,000	4,617 498	1,559,206
Salt, bris	13,133	113,596	138,323
Highwines, bris	372	47,337	35,991
Fish, pkgs	120	9,519	17,635
Butter, lbs	130	1,000,410	1,321,062
Dried Fruit, lbs	4,420	886,531	541,045
Apples, bris	616	8,218	5,564
Broom Corn, lbs	27,080	1,531,496	975,391
Millstuffs, lbs	10,800	370,890	1,411,373
Lead, lbs	23,740	4,619 483	8,035,187
Coal, tons	1,664	36,949	45,590

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Lake	97	500	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	10565	117733	1000	....	177
G. & C. U. R.R.	1405	59114	4880	259	....	388
R. I. R. R	600	28700	4550	....	....	....
Ill. C. R. R.	1690	18850	42250	250	350	....
C. B. & Q. R.R.	786	33336	26640	....	....	195
N. W. R. R.	1157	17761	621	....	104	....
A. & St. L. R. R	1052	6940	8400	....	....	....
Total	6787	174466	198073	1062	1154	1180

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu.
Canal	....	28465	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R.R.	....	....	3700	....	14	....
R. I. R. R	300	4880	....	....	65	....
Ill. C. R. R.	1800	26390	10000	....	18	....
C. B. & Q. R.R.	622	12043	4255	5226	443	....
N. W. R. R.	....	8080	1181	2890	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R	600	39537	1425	5700	221	98
Total	3222	119655	20261	14176	1520	98

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	3200	170300	171000	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	13100	12500	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	13500	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	1098	....	200	....	....	....
To Goderich	684	18300	....	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	....	....	13000	....	....	....
Total	4982	214800	196700	....	....	....

The receipts of produce to-day were very heavy, amounting to 198,000 bushels of corn, and 174,000 bushels of wheat. This exhibit, followed by an advancing tendency in freights and a heavy depreciation in New York, caused a perfect stampede among operators, and prices declined very materially.

In the wheat market there was a violent panic, during which a decline of 8@9c per bushel was experienced—equal to the entire advance of the past week. Winter wheat was neglected and dull. About 80,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 80@83c for No. 2 red; 65c for rejected red; 75@80c for No. 1 spring; 69@75c for No. 2 spring; 60@61c for rejected spring—the market closing with a downward tendency.

The Corn market declined 1@2c, and closed dull, with light sales at 24c for Canal Mixed afloat; and 21½@22½c for Mixed in store—closing heavy and depressed.

The Flour market declined 10c, and closed dull and neglected—the prices generally being kept private. Oats were quiet at 13½c. Rye neglected. Highwines firm.

Freights were active, and at the close rates advanced ½@1c. About 25 vessels were engaged at 13@13½c for corn, and 14@15c for wheat to Buffalo; 18½c for corn to Oswego; and 20c for wheat to Kingston.

Freight Business at Toledo.

The Toledo Blade says: "We believe that never in the history of Toledo has the freight business of the railroads centering here been as heavy as at the present time. It would seem that the wheels of transportation were altogether clogged up, and yet we have a larger fleet of vessels sailing out of this port than usual, and all the propeller lines are being hurried to their utmost to clear away the rolling freight, brought in by the roads and canal.

"To accommodate this vast business, parties controlling the regular lines have made arrangements for increasing the number of propellers to run from this port the remainder of the season, and our friends in the country need have no apprehensions of delay in the shipment of their goods."

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Freights close firm, with an upward tendency. During the week they ruled 1@2c higher than at the date of our last weekly review—rates advancing on Friday last to 15c for corn, and 16c for wheat to Buffalo; but on Saturday and Monday, owing to the arrival of a good fleet of vessels, they fell back to 13 and 14 cents. To-day the tendency is again slightly upward, ½@1c advance being paid in some instances.

Much feeling has been manifested within the past week with regard to the current high rates of freight. Receivers as well as shippers are dissatisfied. Within the past three weeks the carrying capacity has been sufficiently large to reduce the stock of grain nearly 1,500,000 bushels, and in the face of this fact freights have steadily advanced. This, however, is entirely to the buoyant state of the markets in the east, and the anxiety displayed by shippers to get produce forward to New York. As a reaction has taken place to-day, there is every probability that, with a fair supply of vessels, freights will decline very materially from present rates.

TO-DAY the engagements were as follows:—To Oswego:—Schrs. C. C. Griswold and T. Y. Avery, corn, at 18½c; schr. E. S. J. Bemis, wheat, at 20c. To Port Sarnia:—Schr. Gulielma, corn at 9½c—free of elevation. To Buffalo:—Schrs. S. G. Andrews, Armanda, Puritan, Aldebaran, and Queen City, corn, at 13c; schr. Mt. Vernon, corn, at 13½c; schrs. Sea Bird, Fremont, David Todd, Comet, and N. P. Goodell, wheat at 14c; schr. Yankee Blade, wheat, at 14½c; schrs. Mary Morton and E. C. Roberts, wheat, at 15c; schr. Nightingale, wheat, at 14½c. To Kingston:—Schr Northern Light, wheat, at 20c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—During the past two days, the roads leading eastward have again advanced to on flour to New York and Boston, and ...s on Fourth Class freight. There is also some alteration in Third Class, which will be found below:

	2d. class.	3d. class.	4th. class.	Flour
Detroit, rail	40	30	25	30
Monroe, rail	40	30	25	30
Toledo, rail	40	30	25	30
Dunkirk, N. Y. Rail	64	51	34	63
Dunkirk, N. Y., lake	53	43	30	55
Buffalo & Susp. Bridge, rail	68	54	38	73
Buffalo, N. Y., lake	56	46	31	63
Toronto and Hamilton, rail	68	54	38	73
Montreal, C. E., rail	90	68	54	1.00
Prescott by rail	90	68	54	1.00
Alb'y, Troy & Sch'y by lake	1.15	75	65	1.30
Albany and Sch't'dy, by lake	1.03	68	60	1.20
New York, rail	1.15	73	67½	1.35
New York, lake	1.03	65	62½	1.25
Boston, rail	1.25	78	72½	1.45
Boston, lake	1.13	70	67½	1.35
Boston, rail, lake ocean	1.10	65	65	1.30
Boston via G Trunk, by rail	1.25	78	72½	1.45
Portland, rail	1.25	78	72½	1.45
Danville Junction, by rail	1.25	80	75	1.45
Hartford and N. Haven rail	1.25	78	72½	1.45
Hartford and N. Haven, lake	1.13	70	67½	1.35
Worcester, Mass., rail	1.25	78	72½	1.45
Worcester, Mass., lake	1.13	70	67½	1.35
Providence, R. I., rail	1.25	78	67½	1.45
Providence, R. I., lake	1.13	70	67½	1.35
Cleveland, rail	45	35	30	60
Erie, by rail	55	45	38	70
Wheeling, by rail	70	50	35	70
Pittsburg, rail	70	56	35	70
Pittsburg, lake	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia, rail	1.27	1.00	71	1.40
Philadelphia, lake	1.17	90	66	1.30
Baltimore, rail	..	..	..	..
Baltimore, lake	..	..	..	..
Cincinnati, O., rail	55	40	38	60
Columbus, rail	50	40	30	60
Dayton, rail	50	40	28	55

FLOUR—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of flour during the past week, with comparative statistics:—

	Receipts.	Shipments.
By Lake	446	4,450
By Canal	1,283	....
By G. & C. U. R R	7,384	....
By Ill. C. RR	8,994	....
By C. & R. I. RR	17,788	....
By C. B. & Q. RR	16,160	....
By C Alton & St. Louis RR	4,268	....
By C. & N. W. RR	3,556	9
By C. & Mil. R. R. (No report)	....	....
By Mich. Cent. RR	247	15,550
By Mich. South. RR	....	17,337
By Pitts. & Ft. W. RR	160	5,950
Total last week	59,305	46,246
Total previous week	46,494	34,833
Corresponding week 1860	26,025	21,022
" " 1859	28,911	38,843

The Flour market closes dull and drooping. Throughout the week, however, it has been buoyant and active, and spring extras advanced 40@50c per bbl., and winter extras 10@15c per bbl., with sales of about 30,000 bbls.—choice spring selling at $4.60 and choice winter at $5.00.

To-day, however, a reaction has taken place and the market closes dull and nominally 10@15c lower, although the transactions were almost too light to constitute a market.

Rye flour is dull and nominal at $2.00. Corn Meal is steady. During the week 2000 brls of Caloric Dried were sold for shipment to Canada,—the terms of sale not having transpired. All kinds of mill stuffs are dull.

The following are the closing quotations of flour, etc:

White winter extras	$4.75@5.00
Red winter extras	4.25@4.75
Spring extra Flour, choice	4.40@4.50
" " " good	3.90@4.25
" " " common to fair	3.50@3.70
Superfine, common to choice	3.00@3.60
Rye Flour	2.00@
Corn Meal, unbolted, per ton	9.00@10.00
" " bolted, per ton	11.00@12.00
Middlings, per ton	8.00@10.00
Bran and Shorts	3.50@4.00

TO-DAY the transactions were as follows: 100 brls "F F F G." and 200 brls "Metropolitan," choice white winter extras, at $5.00 del; 100 brls "Stanton" do at $4.90 del; 100 brls "Rafferty," red winter extra at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Arcadia" winter super at $4.00 del; 200 brls "Mason's" choice white on p. t.; 50 brls "Wood & Russell" choice spring extra at $4 50; 50 brls good extra at $4 37½ del; 300 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" on p. t.; 100 brls good extra at $4.25 del.

WHEAT.—The following are the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
By Lake	....	585,011
By Canal	34,477	....
By G. & C. U. RR	258,515	....
By I. C. RR	99,400	....
By C. & R. I. RR	130,600	....
By C. B. & Q. RR	121,044	....
By C. & St. Louis RR	25,490	....
By Chicago & N. West'n R. R	94,992	....
By Chicago & Mill RR	No report	
By Mich. Cent. RR	170	958
By Mich. South. RR	....	1,330
By P. & Ft. W. RR	300	6,195
Total last week	764,588	593,486
Total previous week	626,288	749,487
Corresponding week 1860	624,890	473,507
Corresponding week 1859	411,378	339,747

Under the influence of highly favorable advices from England, France, and Germany, with regard to the markets, wheat during the past week has been buoyant and excited—and prices were speedily run up 8@9c above the closing quotations at the date of our last weekly review—No 1 Spring selling as high as 83c, and No 2 Spring as high as 79c. Winter wheat also advanced 7@8c per bushel—No 1 Red selling at 88@90c, and No 2 Red at 84@85c.

TO-DAY, however, owing to a reaction in New York, the market was the scene of a wild panic, such as has been seldom experienced in this city since the Italian war, and prices declined about 9c per bushel—fully equal to the entire advance of the week. Winter wheat was dull and nominally lower in about the same proportion as Spring. The sales were as follows:—WINTER—700 bu. No 2 Red in store at 83; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu Rejected Red in store at 65c. SPRING—2000 bu. No 1 Spring in store at 80c; 7000 bu do at 79c; 3000 bu do at 78½c; 5000 bu do at 78c; 9,600 bu do at 77c; 6000 bu do at 76c; 10,000 bu do at 75c; 1000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 75½c; 1500 bu do at 74½c; 10,000 bu do at 74c; 12,000 bu do at 73c; 10,000 bu do at 72c; 2500 bu do at 71c; 5000 bu do at 70c; 2000 bu do at 69c; 6000 bu Rejected in store at 60c; 1000 bu do at 60½c; 2000 bu do at 61c.

CORN—The receipts and shipments during the past week were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
By Lake	....	1,137,762
By Canal	291,221	....
By Galena & Chicago U. RR	11,274	....
By Illinois Central Railroad	149,700	....
By Chicago & Rock Island R.R.	31,850	....
By Chi., Bur. & Quincy R.R.	66,329	....
By Chicago, Alton & St. L. R.R.	32,900	....
By Chicago & N. Western R.R.	3,073	....
By Chi. & Mil R. R. (no reports)	....	....
By Michigan Cen. R. R.	....	325
By Mich. South. R. R.	....	399
By Pittsburgh Railroad	....	593
Total last week	591,852	1,139,079
Total previous week	1,405,062	1,174,425
Corresponding week in 1860	207,036	443,439
Corresponding week in 1859	24,697	82,196

The market for Corn during the week was active, and the tendency upwards. To-day, however, under increased receipts, higher freights and discouraging news from New York, it was dull, and 1@2c lower—closing with a downward tendency.

The sales were as follows: 5400 bu Canal Mixed at 24c afloat; 5000 bu good Rejected at 23½c afloat; 1500 bu Mixed in store at 22½c; 15,000 bu do at 22c; 5000 bu do at 21½c; 8000 bu Rejected in store at 18½c. The sales of Canal Mixed were made early—buyers refusing to pay over 23c afloat after the receipt of the New York dispatches. Mixed Corn in store also closed dull at the inside quotations.

OATS—Received last week, 7,967 bu; shipped, 6,473 bu. The market for oats closes quiet at 13½c. During the week some sales were effected as high as 13½@14c, but to-day there were no buyers at over 13½c. The sales at that figure were only 1000 bushels.

RYE—Received last week, 3,436 bu; shipped, 15,390 bu. The market during the week has ruled firm, and prices advanced 2@3c per bushel—sales being effected at 28@30c for No. 1 in store. To-day, however there is less inquiry, and the market is not so strong. Sales 1200 bu No. 1 at 29c afloat; 49 bags at 30c on track.

BARLEY—Received last week, 6,222 bu; shipped, none. There is a good local and speculative demand for barley, but the light supply renders the market unusually quiet. Prime samples have been sold at 35@40c, but the bulk of the receipts are of such quality as to sell at 30@37½c—inferior selling at 20@25c.

TIMOTHY SEED—The demand during the week has been active, and the market has advanced 5c per bushel—closing firm. Sales TO-DAY were:—20 bags prime at $1 60; 15 bags good at $1.56; 25 bags medium at $1 50.

HIGHWINES—There is a better demand for highwines, and we quote an improvement during the week of ½c per gal. Sales TO-DAY were:—150 brls city (in one lot) at 14½c; 50 brls do in lots at 15 cents.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 33@35c.

PROVISIONS—The market still remains stagnant and dull. Mess pork, the stock of which here is now light, is freely offered at $12.00, without buyers, and to-day 78 brls were sold at $11.00. Lard is in limited request, with sales in small lots at 7¼@7½c.

With regard to future operations in Pork we hear but little. Buyers offer $9.00@9.50 for Mess Pork, to be delivered in December and January, but sellers ask from $10.00@12.00. Several of our beef packers are at work to fill contracts made in New York.

TALLOW—There is still a good shipping demand for Tallow, and the market is ¼c higher—sales of prime city being made at 7¼@7½c. TO-DAY 12 brls country were sold at 7c.

HIDES—There is a fair inquiry for Hides and the market is firm, especially Dry Flint, which are in better request. We quote as follows:

Dry Flint	9 @9½
Dry Salted	7 @7½
Green Salted	4½@5
Green Country	3¾@4

WOOL—There is a better demand for all kinds of wool, and the market is firm. We quote:

Common to ¼ blood	24@27
¼ to ½ blood	28@30
¾ blood	28@30
Full blood	30@33

GROCERIES—The market for sugars is firm and advancing. Coffees are quiet and firm. We quote:

SUGARS—	N. O. common	— @— c
	" good common	— @— c
	" fair	— @— c
	" fully fair to prime	— @— c
	Cuba Sugars	9¼@9¾c
	N. Y. refined white coffee	10½@12c
	" crushed, granulated and granulated	11½@—c
MOLASSES—	N. Y. Sugar House	35@40c
	Portland	33@40c
	Plantation	35@40c
	N. Y. Syrups	44@50c
	Golden Syrup	48@55c
COFFEE—	Rio	15¾@16½c
	Maracaibo	
	Santa	
	O. G. Java	
	Mocha	21@22c
RICE—		6¾@7¼c
SPICES—	Cassia	35@40c
	Pepper	13@15c
	Allspice	13@15c
	Cloves	14@15c
TEAS—	Fine Young Hyson	75@80c
	Black Teas	50@60c

HAY—The supply is fair and market quiet. The following are the quotations at Frisbie Bros., 45 Market street: Pressed Timothy, $9@$10 ¥ ton; Pressed Prairie, $ 8@7; Loose Prairie, $4@4.50; Loose Timothy, $5@6.

BROOM CORN—The demand is fully equal to the receipts, and the market is steady at $60@70 for good to prime, and $50@60 for common to fair.

FRUIT—PEACHES—The early fruit is exhausted and the market is firmer—closing at 62½@$1 00 for common to fair, and $1.00@1.75 for fair to good. Choice sell at $2 00 ¥ basket.

APPLES—The supply is good and the market dull at $1.25@1 50. Common $1.00.

FISH—The market is dull. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$3.25 @3.50
No 2 " "	3.00 @3.25
No 1 Trout, hf brls	3.00 @—
No 2 " "	2.75 @—
Codfish, ¥ 100 lbs	4 00 @5.00

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $2.00; Tar, $6.00@6.50; Pitch, $6.50@7.00; Rosin, $5.25@5.60—the market firm with an advancing tendency.

BEANS—There is an active demand for Beans, to supply the army, and the market is firm at 90@$1.00 for common to good, and $1 00@1.37½ for good to prime.

CHEESE—Hamburgh, 7¼@8c; Western Reserve, 5½@6c; Illinois, 4@5c.

BUTTER—Common firkins in good supply at 6@7c; Dairy in request at 9@11c. To-day 240 kegs common sold at 6c.

EGGS—In good supply, with sales at 6c ¥ doz.

POULTRY—Live chickens at $1.25@1.50 ¥ doz.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In fair demand and steady at $1.00@1.25 ¥ doz.

POTATOES—In good supply, with a fair demand at 25@30c ¥ bu.

WOOD—Supply light and market firm at $4 75 @5.00 for Beech and Maple by the cargo. Hickory scarce at $5.50@6.25.

COAL—We quote the market for cargoes as follows:—Lehigh, $6.50@6.65; Scranton Egg, $4.80 @5.00; Newcastle, $3 25@3.30; Briarhill, $4.00; Chippewa, $3.50@3.60; Mineral Ridge, $4 60; Blossburg, $5.25.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c, during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

	Week end'g Sept. 21.	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft	8,780,000	9,987,500	6,287,750
Shingles, no	1,368,000	1,356,000	873,500
Lath, pcs	656,000	1,861,000	1,325,000
Timber, ft	184,000	45,000	30,000
Posts, no	200	....	9,300

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs.
By Lake			
By Canal	767,783	279,210	127,000
By G. & C. U. R R	712,030	386,000	99,750
By Ill. C. R. R	1,436,500	892,000	244,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R	363 626	130,000	92,000
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R	917,067	716,000	97,000
By Chi. & St. L. R. R	589,899	653,940	106,000
By C. & N. W. R. R	150,150	27,500	53,000
By C. & Mil. no report.			
By Mich. Cen. R. R	105,910	59,500	....
By Mich. South. R. R	122,114	50,000	....
By P. & Ft W. R. R	20,950	23,750	....
Total last week	5,387,898	3,186,000	818,750
Total previous week	3,504,480	2,320,000	2,250,000
Corres'ing week, '60	6,102,657	4,936,375	1,859,700
" " '59	3,669,068	2,691,500	738,500

The receipts of lumber during the week have been heavier, and the market is dull. Early in the week there was considerable inquiry by country dealers who remained over the Fair; but since then the demand by either city or country dealers has been light. The following sales were reported:—Cargo of schr Active, from Muskegon, mill run, fair quality, at $6.75; cargo of schr Argo, from Depere, mostly strips, at $7.00; cargo of prop Barber, from Grand River, fencing and strips, gang-sawed, at $4 50; cargo of choice Canada lumber, to arrive, at $7 25; cargo of schr America, from Green Bay, strips, at $7.25; cargo of schr Mt. Vernon, from Kalamazoo, at $6.50.

The yards did quite an active business, and we quote prices somewhat firmer, though there is no quotable change. Common boards and ... are selling mostly at $7.75@8.00. Common Grand River rafted is sold at $7.50. For desirable qualities, however, the outside quotations have to be paid.

Shingles are in better supply and the market is not so strong—the demand being comparatively light. A deck load of pine sawed shingles was sold at $2.25 afloat. Rogue River shaved are held at the mills at $3 37½, equal to about $2.62½ here; but buyers will not pay the prices.

The following are the quotations in the yards, and delivered on board of canal boats and railroad cars:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$26.00@
Second Clear	24.00@
Third Clear	15.00@16.00
Common Boards, dry	7.75@8.00
Long Joists, Common	9.00@10.00
Stock Boards	8.50@
Fencing, dry	7.75@8.00
Common Flooring, undressed	11.00@12.00
Clear do do	18.00@
Siding, Clear	12.00@
" Common	9.00@
Shaved Shingles, A ¥ M	2.75@3.00
do do No. 1	2.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@3.00
Lath	1.50@
Posts, ¥ 100	7.00@10.00

Commercial Circulars by the Europa.

LIVERPOOL, September 6, 1861.

The increasing ease in the money market, with the realization of our good harvest prospects, continue to improve the position of general produce, while an active demand for France has greatly advanced prices in the corn market.

BREADSTUFFS—In the early part of the week the agricultural markets showed a general advance on last week's prices to the extent of 2s.@3s. ¥ quarter on English wheat, the deliveries being moderate and the demand from the millers good. In our corn exchange the large business done for French account has induced the trade here to buy more fully, and in consequence all descriptions of foreign wheat have sold freely at 6d. ¥ cental advance, closing firm at the improvement. The demand for flour has also been very active, principally for export, at 1s. ¥ brl. advance. Indian corn has also sold freely, and brings 1s. ¥ qr. more money.

PROVISIONS—Beef, there is an improved demand, and as the stock of new is only about 2000 tcs, there is not much choice for buyers. Pork is without change since last week. Bacon continues to be pressed for sale, and prices are again rather easier. Cheese, about 7000 bxs have found buyers at former rates, with the exception of middling qualities, which are the turn lower. The limited arrivals of butter have enabled importers to obtain an advance of 2s@3s ¥ cwt in the fine and extra descriptions. There has been a much better feeling in lard, the refiners having now quite exhausted their own imports, have entered the market and taken about 300 tons during the week.

CALLENDERS, JOHNSTON & Co.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

CORN—The continued demand for France has caused an advance of prices of English wheat of 3s@4s ¥ qr. Foreign is also about 3s ¥ qr dearer. Last week's average price of English wheat was 52s 6d on 62,630 qrs returned. White American wheat 58s@63s; winter red 56s@58s; spring 52s@55s ¥ qr. Flour 25s@28s 6d ¥ brl.

BARING BRO.'S & Co.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather in this neighborhood continues showery, but there is little grain out to be injured by it. The reports from the country are almost unanimous as to the excellent weight and quality of the new wheat, the yield, however, is as generally short, and the produce in flour will be under an average. Large supplies both for French and English ports are on the way from the East. Ireland and Scotland have suffered a good deal from wet. Potatoes are undoubtedly diseased to a large extent, though complaints are not increasing. At Tuesday's market French buyers gave a more animated tone than we have lately had, and raised the price of wheat about 3d per cental, their attention being chiefly directed to red American. Flour improved in tone, but there was not much done, and former quotations were barely exceeded. Indian corn had a good demand at 29s 6d, but 30s was asked and occasionally paid. To-day's market was well attended, and the demand for France continuing a further advance of 4@6d per cental took place in all descriptions of wheat. Flour also began to move upwards, and there was a good demand at 1s advance on the week. Indian corn extensively inquired for, and a large business doing in mixed and yellow at 31s, to arrive, and 31s 6d on the spot.

STOLTERFOHT & SONS.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—FLOUR—Opened heavy and closed unsettled and 10@20c lower, with only a moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 27,300 brls at $5@5.15 for rejected; $5.20@5.35 for superstate; $5.50@5.60 for extra state; $5.20@5.35 for super western; $5 50@5.70 for common to medium extra western; $5.70@5.90 for shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $6@6.25 for trade brands. Canadian flour heavy and lower, with sales of 650 brls at $5 30@5.25 for super, $5.45@6.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour more active. Sales 1200 brls at $3 50@4, chiefly at $3.80@3.85. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull and scarcely so firm. Sales 150 brls at 19½@20c.

GRAIN—Wheat market rules very heavy, unsettled and 3@5c lower. Sales 27,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 12@1.15; 6500 bu Racine spring at $1.15; 56,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.18@1 18; 34,000 bu amber Iowa at $1 17½@1.18½; 3800 bu red state at $1.16@1.23; 35,000 bu winter red western at $1.21@1.23, and 4200 bu white Kentucky at $1.35@1.40. Rye in fair request for export, with sales of 9,000 bu western and state together at 69c. Barley steady; sales 4,500 bu new four-rowed State at 69½c. Corn ... opened 2@3c ¥ bu., with a moderate export and good speculative demand at the decline; sales ... for damaged mixed western, and ... for good to prime shipping do—closing at 51 ... for prime shipping. Oats steady; 30@31c ... Canada and 34@35½c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; sales 232 brls at $14 50 for mess and $9 75@10.00 for prime. Beef quiet but without material change; sales 100 brls at $4 00@4 50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 for mess; $9@10 for repacked mess; and $12 75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams remain nominally the same. Cut meats in moderate request; sales 100 pkgs at 5c for shoulders and 5½@6½c for hams. Bacon steady; sales 50 hhds smoked sides at 6½c. Lard firm with sales 921 brls at 8½@9¼c; 200 kegs at 9½c. Butter in fair demand at 7@9½c for Ohio and 10@14½c for state. Cheese; steady at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues in good request, at very full prices. We notice sales of 1,310 bags Rio at 14½@15½c; and 150 bags Santos at 17c. We quote Rio, ordinary to prime, at 14½@16c; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 16½@17½c; Java, 19@20c; and St. Domingo 14½c. Sugar—Raw a little firmer. Fair to good refining quoted at 7½@8c. Sales 1,664 hhds Cuba at 7¾@8¼c; and 160 hhds Muscovado at 4¾@8c. Molasses very quiet, and there is nothing of moment doing.

STOCKS—Dull, but prices generally are better. Chi & R I 44¼; Ill and Prairie du Chien 17¼; C & T 29¼; b 30; Pan 111; Reading 35; C & P 9¼; N Y C; 73¾; Pac Mail 86; Missouri 6s 43; Treasury 6 per cents, 2 years, 98¼; U S '81 Regt'd 90½.

OSWEGO, Sept. 24—FLOUR—Unchanged. Sales at $5.00@5.50 for fancy from spring wheat.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower for spring, which is quiet. Sales 12,300 bu winter red Indiana at $1.11@1.12. Corn quiet. Barley in moderate demand. Sales 7,000 bags Quinte at 55c afloat. Rye and oats quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower on grain. Flour 38c, wheat 12c, corn 11c, to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—48,000 bu wheat, 24,000 bu corn, 11,200 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—1534 brls flour, 37800 bu wheat, 34,600 bu corn, 7,450 bu barley.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24—FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and parties apart. The only important sale reported was 6,000 bu amber Ky at $1.08. Corn dull and heavy; sales 13,000 bu on pt.

CANAL FREIGHTS—16½c on corn, and 18c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—800 brls flour, 140,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—300 brls flour, 343,000 bu wheat, 108,000 bu corn, 11,000 bu oats.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 24.

Stmr Michigan, Stewart, Ontonagon, lot mdse, 40 hides.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia 180 m shingles from Green Bay.
Prop Edith, Hunt, Goderich, lot mdse.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 97 brls flour, 200 bu wheat.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 120 brls salt, lot mdse.
Brig Commerce, Locke, Buffalo.
Schr H Kent, Reed, Fuller's Pier, 60 m lumber, 30 cds wood.
Schr Orion, Johnson, St Joseph, 75 cds wood.
Schr Shanks, Vanderbeck, Bronson Harbor, 20 cds bolts.
Schr D Todd, Bine, Buffalo. 379 tons coal.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr Dresden, Finnegan, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr A T Rich, Ingraham, Buffalo.
Schr Yankee Blade, Linder, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.
Schr New Hampshire, Wiglan, Centreville, 85 cds wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 36 cds wood.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewanee, 45 cds wood.
Schr Altair, Kyle, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Schr Martin, Trotter, Buffalo.
Schr Japan, Southil, Buffalo, 200 tons of coal.
Schr Kitty Grant, Malory, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr E Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Schr Tricolor, Kimball, St. Joseph, 26 cds wood.

CLEARED ... Sept. 24.

Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat, 1,000 brls flour, 1,200 lbs pig lead.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Goderich, 18,000 bu wheat, 685 brls flour.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph.
Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 13,500 bu wheat, 306 bu corn, 12,000 lbs tallow.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Sarnia, 10,700 bu corn.
Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 19 000 bu wheat.
Bark Alexander, Wean, Kingston, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Honest John, Bolan, Muskegon.
Schr Grey Eagle, Parritt, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Pomeroy, Andersen, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Schr A Y Rich, Ingraham, Buffalo. 17,000 bu corn.
Schr E Bates, Peterson, Buffalo, 15,800 bu corn.
Schr Muzzy, Giffany, Oswego, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Traveler, Taft, Oswego, 13 500 bu corn.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Baxter, Henderson, Collingwood, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Brake, Markearden, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Kewaunee.
Schr Altair, Kyle, Buffalo, 13,500 bu corn.
Schr Haydon, Ingersol, Amsterdam
Schr Martin, Trotter, Buffalo, 20,500 bu corn.
Schr Kitty Grant, Malony, White Lake
Schr Walker, Johnson, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo.
Schr Tri-Color, Kimbal, St Joseph.
Schr Amelia, Cameron, Muskegon.
Schr Fremont, Flint, Colborn, 13 600 bu wheat.
Schr Griswold, Toll, Oswego, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Emery, Pinefield, Oswego, 8000 bu corn.
Schr Shank, Wonderbeck, Bronson's Harbor.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL

ARRIVED ... Sept. 21.

Paragon, Ottawa, 1,500 bu wheat, 3,550 bu corn, 70 bu rye.
Celestial, Seneca, 5,400 bu corn.
Amazonia, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 553 lbs beans, 11,700 lbs seeds.
P Northrop, Prison, 1,596 bu corn, 90 bu oats, 100 bu wheat, 40 tons earth, 3,000 lbs machinery.
Wm H Brown, Lockport, 80 cy r stone.
Prairie Chief, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 431 bu wheat.
Humboldt, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Lioness, Ottawa, 3,000 bu wheat, 2,000 bu corn.
Australia, LaSalle, 4,871 bu corn, 300 bu wheat.
Amora, LaSalle, 5,565 bu corn.
Atica, LaSalle, 4,610 bu corn, 900 bu wheat.
B A Throop, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn, 3,200 lbs household furniture.
Portland, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 4,440 lbs seeds.
Edinburg, Marseilles, 5,580 bu corn.
New York, LaSalle, 4,750 bu corn, 340 bu wheat.
Robert Holmes, Ottawa, 5,209 bu corn.
Fame, Lockport, 3,700 bu corn, 505 bu wheat.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn, 10 brls flour.
Adelia, Lockport, 3,40 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats.

CLEARED ... Sept. 21.

S A Douglas, Lockport.
Alice, LaSalle, 1 brl salt.
George, Morris, 13,761 ft lumber, 4 m shingles, 3 m lath.
Nebraska, LaSalle.
Acme, Ottawa, 35 m lumber.
Wave, Morris. 70,971 ft lumber, 20 m shingles, 10 m lath.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Resolute, Athens.
Adelia, Joliet.
Fame, DuPage.
W H Brown, Lockport.
Humboldt, Joliet.
B A Throop, Joliet, 15 brls salt, 13 bls stucco.
Edinburgh, Marseilles.
Lemont, Lockport.
J C Campbell LaSalle, 11,796 ft lumber, 9 m shingles, 8 m siding, 5½ m lath, 41,900 marble.
Abe Lincoln, Morris, 17,697 ft lumber, 8 m shingles, 3 m lath.
America, LaSalle, 15 m lumber, 725 cedar posts.
Lockport, Lockport.
E E Goodell, Ottawa.
G Alexander, Lockport.
Imperial,
Ocean Spray, Ottawa.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 23.

St Louis, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Beloit, Lasalle, 5,002 " "
Empress, Lasalle, 5,177 " "
Emilia, Lasalle, 154 tons coal.
Planet, Lasalle, 4,904 bu corn, 80 brls highwines, 1,915 bu wheat.
Banner State, Lasalle, 2,000 bu wheat, 3,000 bu corn.
M L Hawley, Lasalle, 5,600 bu corn.
C W Zimmerman, Lasalle, 5.000 bu corn.
Baltimore, Lasalle, 5,485 bu corn.
Dick Alsall, Lasalle, 5,500 bu corn.
York State, Lasalle, 5,278 bu wheat.
Dacotah, Ottawa, 5,290 bu corn.
Golden State, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 116 bu seeds.
Sultan, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 98 bu seeds.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 5,283 bu corn, 74 bu seeds.
Cuba, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn, 177 bu barley.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 4,800 bu wheat, 174 bu seeds.
Oneida, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn.
Progress, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 5,290 bu corn.
Old Abe, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn.
Troubadour, Lockport, 1,290 bu corn, 15 bu beans, 2,500 bu wheat, 108 brls h wines.
Eclipse, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn.
Arctic, Lockport, 4,500 bu corn, 75 bu seeds, 150 bu wheat, 1,000 bu oats.
J Harrington, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn.
Clyde, Lockport, 5,400 bu corn.

CLEARED ... Sept. 23.

Robert Holmes, Ottawa.
Jas Patrick, Ottawa.
Investigator, Athens.
Josephine, Kankakee, 4,899 ft lumber, 270 cedar posts, 30 m shingles, 30 m lath.
Troubadour, Lockport.
Progress, Lockport.
Oneida, Ottawa.
Clyde, Seneca, 17 brls salt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—Sept. 23—Bound Up—Props. Racine, Cleveland, Wenona, Orontes; bark Great West (No. 1) Ravenna, B. S. Shepard, Jesse Hoyt, Colorado, City of Milwaukee, Dubuque, Great West (No. 2) Superior; schr Ancantias, York State, Hubbard, R. Dart, El Tempo, Bay State, Imperial, Oriole, Sweepstakes, Marion Egan, Mary B. Hale, Guide, T. Baker, J. F. Kirtland, Ironsides, St. Paul, Meridian, Maple Leaf, J. S. Chapin, Rebecca.

Bound down—Prop. Ogdensburgh; brig N. M. Standart; schr. J. F. Tracy, W. G. Grant.

Weather—Pleasant, wind S. W.

DISASTERS.—The schr. Titan, of Oswego, which passed down this evening, was minus her jibboom. With this exception, she did not present the appearance of having met with any disaster.

The bark Sonora, while lying at the dock here last evening, had her small boat broken in two by coming in contact with the stern of the vessel and a pile. She was detained here until this morning in consequence.

The brig N. M. Standart, bound down, grain loaded, came to here, yesterday, in a crippled condition, caused by some accident to her rudder. She succeeded in getting it repaired during the day, and left again last evening for Buffalo.—Detroit Advertiser, 23d.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—The bark Ravenna, Capt. D. N. Malott, which left here early in June for Europe, arrived here on her return from Liverpool yesterday noon, and after a short delay proceeded on to Chicago. The Ravenna took on her cargo of grain for Liverpool at Milwaukee, and has made the trip out and back in a much shorter time than any yet recorded.—Ib.

ANOTHER GRAIN FLEET.—A large fleet of vessels have passed down since last evening, no less than sixty-five having been registered during that time. Reckoning at what may be considered a low estimate, 14,000 bushels to each cargo, we have no less than 910,000 bushels which has passed this port in 24 hours. At the present writing there are not less than 200 grain vessels either outside or at various points below.—Ib.

General Notices.

FOUND—In Ottawa, during the sitting of the late Episcopal Convention, a large gold LOCKET, with Pencil Case, Key and Chain. In the locket, on one side, is the likeness of a clergyman with gown and bands, and on the other that of a lady. For further information apply to Rev. T. N. BENEDICT, Ottawa.

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-Established Coal Business, Well located for wholesale and retail trade, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address Post Office Box 3423.

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES Choice Illinois Lands Are offered in part payment for Central Improved Property in this city, and cash for remainder of the purchase money. Apply to J. M. PARKER No. 8 Portland Block.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of Sept. 4th, 1861, No. 1,713 drew $100,000; ... Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 14 Wall street, New York, successors of Chase & Co.

A BARGAIN.—House and Lot ON OAK STREET, Buffalo. Lot twenty-four feet in front by sixty feet; House of brick, two story and basement, with water and gas, being two blocks from the Clarendon Hotel, and two blocks from the Post Office, in the centre of the city, and all good buildings in the vicinity. The owner, having removed West, would exchange the above property for Merchandise of a desirable kind as he is in a position to dispose of them, or would purchase a stock and add a small sum in cash. Inquire at office No. 2 Hilliard's Block, Chicago.

MISS PEARSON, (from New York), Teacher of the Piano-Forte, (pupil of L. M. GOTTSCHALK), would respectfully announce that she is prepared to receive a limited number of advanced pupils. For terms, references, &c., apply at the Music stores of H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph st., Root & Cady, 95 Clark street; A. J. Higgins, 45 Clark street.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. ... and now owned by ... Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. S. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS—The subscriber offers for sale or to lease on low terms Lots on the South Branch of the Chicago River, with railroad track and dock front. Apply to DR. BRAINARD, 43 South Clark street.

MERCHANTS ATTENTION!—A splendid Dry Goods Store in Amory Block, Fond du Lac, Wis. TO LET. A fine chance for a Wholesale or Retail Dry Goods Merchant. For terms address S. S. & J. AMORY, Fond du Lac, Wis.

MILITARY OFFICERS TAKE NOTICE.—Swords just received. Belts and Sashes made to order. SHOULDER STRAPS and CAP ORNAMENTS, the nicest in the market, all sold at lower prices than any other house, at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 30 Clark street, (up-stairs), over U. S. Express Office.

TAN BARK.—Wanted, 500 Cords of TAN BARK, of the best quality, to be delivered at Racine, Wis. Apply to JAMES KELLY & CO., Leather Dealers, No. 213 Lake street, Chicago.

TALLOW FOR SALE.—9,000 lbs. Prime Tallow for sale by G. F. BANKER, 224 Lake st.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

Last night but three of the beautiful young Comedienne, Miss ADDIE PROCTOR, And the great Dutch Actor, Mr. S. W. Glenn, Whose engagement has been decidedly successful, their delineations being witnessed nightly by large and delighted audiences.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th, will be presented for the second time Washington Irving's great Romance of RIP VAN WINKLE; Or the LEGEND OF THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Which will be presented with correct scenery and all the original music. Rip Van Winkle ... Mr. Glenn. Peashell ... Mr. ... GRAND DANCE ... Miss Jennie ... To conclude with the musical Comedy of the PET OF THE PETTICOATS; Or, THE REVOLT OF THE CONVENT. Paul (the Pet) ... Miss Addie Proctor. With Songs, "Good Bye Sweetheart," "Sweet Spirit," and "Fions Child." Mons. Zephyr ... Mr. McVicker.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Classes open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY. JUDD'S BUILDING, Southeast corner of Clark and Monroe Streets. We have removed to this building and are fitting up its commodious rooms in the most superb manner, and as soon as finished will open them for the reception of visitors. We cordially invite persons desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of Dancing to visit our Academy and see that it TEACHES its PATENT, and its APPOINTMENTS COMPLETE. Our season will commence October 1st. Weekly Soirees of the School will be held as heretofore on Tuesday Evenings. MARTINE & EDWARDS.

Wants.

WANTED—A Girl wants a Situation in a respectable private family as Cook. She has no objection to do Chamber Work ... Please address "M E S G," Chicago Tribune Office. City references, if required.

WANTED TO RENT—A small house, with furniture by a gentleman and his wife (no children). Must be pleasantly located and rent moderate. Any one desiring to rent house and furniture for six months or a year, will find the advertiser careful tenants. Address, stating terms, location, &c., "TENANT," Box 3642.

WANTED, by a young man of experience, a situation in some Wholesale House, either as Salesman or to travel. Address, stating where an interview may be had "M. S. ..." Box 3774. City references given.

WANTED, about the last of the month of October, by a middle aged gentleman, an unfurnished Bedroom and Parlor in a respectable Protestant family, where there are no other boarders, South Side, north of ... street, terms moderate, sure and prompt payment. References given and required. Address, stating location and price, "F. N. E." Box 3663, Post Office.

WANTED, CHEAP.—A Set of the Eighth Edition of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITTAINICA. Address "Books," box Tribune Office.

WANTED—100,000 hard Brick, and 25 cords of Stone. Address Post Office Box 6142.

WANTED.—An experienced Book-Keeper (German), from Cincinnati, desires a situation. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Good references given. Address "W," this office.

AGENTS WANTED—Northeast and West, to sell Clark's ... Indelible Pencils for marking Clothing without preparation or risk of blotting. ... Samples sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents ... Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. P. O. Box ...

HARNESS AND SADDLE MAKERS WANTED. Good wages and regular employment. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 23 Randolph street, Chicago.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the ... Head Quarters, No. 181 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 164 West Randolph street. ... body procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Rec't Service.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The large new Store No. 226 NORTH CLARK STREET, suitable for a Dry Goods, Grocery, ... Store. For particulars inquire of KNAUER & COLE, Ewing's Block, North Clark street, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One of Fairbanks' Platform Scales ... May be seen at No. 13 LaSalle st., ... Custom House building.

TO RENT—The new first-class Brick Dwelling House, No. 12 Third ... Place being just now finished ... with modern improvements ... For particulars inquire of ... FRANK, 179 Lake street, or at 13 Third ...

TO RENT—The Residence of Thomas L. Forrest, ... Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, ... street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—House ... Lots for sale near Union Park. Lots for sale on West Side. The houses have all the modern improvements. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. ... Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, located in the West Division, suitable for ... Saloon or Retail ... Also, Building Lots ... garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, ... Room No. 6.

TO RENT FOR A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.—The corner Basement under Portland Block, now to be vacated by ... the Painter, together with the basements in ... are now offered for rent to any one having ... and the ability to conduct a ... RESTAURANT Of equal merit with the best known in ... cities. ... Apply ... to J. M. PARKER, No. 8 Portland Block.

BANKING ROOMS TO RENT—The corner Store in Portland Block, soon to be vacated by the Mechanical Bakery Company, ... New York Marble Company, ... favorable terms. ... Apply only to J. M. PARKER, Room No. 8 Portland Block.

WAREHOUSE AND DWELLING HOUSES TO RENT.—The ... on North Water street, ... street Bridge with large dock in front ... storage or any heavy business ... Also, River Lot adjoining ... frame dwelling near the Lake House ... subscriber at No. 15 Court House. A. CARPENTER.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A span of fine Carriage Horses, by G. W. BOTSWELL, No. 12 North Canal street.

FOR SALE.—Property in various parts of the city, improved and unimproved, and offered by non-residents, who ... titles under foreclosure of mortgages ... KER, No. 8 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 281 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. BOSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of ... Phaetons, Concord Buggies, ... SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage ... Market street, near Washington street.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE—with a good stock on hand at a station on one of the Railroads leading out of Chicago ... Inquire at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water and Clark streets.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Please call at 180 West Randolph street, if you want ... front rooms in a private family ... Two gentlemen and their wives or four single men.

BOARDING.—Three large ... pleasant rooms with Board for ... their wives or single gentlemen ... corner of Washington, opposite Court House Square.

BOARDING—Nicely furnished bed rooms, for a few respectable ... be had with board, on reasonable terms, at ... Wells street. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board, ... for families or single gentlemen, can be had ... at 104 Monroe street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged.

Lost.

LOST, about the 1st of September, a valuable plain set DIAMOND PIN ... will be paid the cost of the Pin as a reward for returning it to this office.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM W... arrived in Milwaukee from England ... Worked as a Carpenter in Prairie du ... last heard of in McGregor, Iowa ... then about twenty-one years of age ... inches in height. ... RODDIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS B. WOOD & Co. ... a large invoice of French ... and Lord Oils ... dolph street, Chicago.

NEW YORK STEAM ... WORKS. ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$ 8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1861.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States, with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God, for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace:

And Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements; to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon present and prospective action:

And Whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned, under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence; therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday of September as a day of Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families—to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the Nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

Whereas the President of the United States, at the request of the Congress of the Nation, appointed Thursday, the 26th day of September inst., as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, to be observed by the people of the whole nation; Therefore, I, Julian S. Rumsey, Mayor of the city of Chicago, do hereby recommend that the day be observed in this city by all her citizens; that all places of business and amusement be closed; that all her citizens abstain from their usual avocations and repair to their respective places of worship, there observing the day, so as to obtain Divine favor, and secure to this land the blessings of peace, through the success of our arms.

Done at Chicago, this 23d day of September, 1861. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Mayor.

MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont has not yet left St. Louis. The movement westward, to meet Price and McCulloch, is going on, and the column will, for the present, be under command of Gen. Hunter. There is nothing definite or reliable concerning the whereabouts of Price or McCulloch.

The serious charges are made against Gen. Fremont by Col. Ripley of the Ordnance Bureau, involving either extravagance, negligence or corruption. We are disposed to believe anything at present.

A BOLD STROKE.

A thousand of our soldiers moved from Chain Bridge to Lewinsville yesterday, and after taking a large quantity of forage from under the noses of the rebels, waited for them to come and take it back. A rebel force, whose strength is not stated, finally appeared and commenced an attack. They were quickly dispersed, and our men returned quietly to their camp with the booty.

$500,000 APIECE.

On this day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, let not General Patterson and his campaign in Virginia be lost sight of. If there be anything in our national experience calling for sackcloth and ashes, it is the wonderful expenditure of money then and there made to return twenty fugitive slaves. Ten millions of dollars—think of it—exactly $500,000 apiece. Pray God our business may be less costly hereafter.

Quite Unnecessary.

A St. Louis dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says: "The Chicago Tribune's report that three hundred thousand dollars have already been paid by Fremont to the Express Company for transportation is totally unfounded." Inasmuch as we never made any such statement, the Gazette and its correspondent will see that the correction was quite unnecessary.

Northern Illinois.

The Illinois Journal is the central Republican organ of the State. Northern Illinois, which, it says, "is not doing its duty," gave 35,000 majority for the Republican ticket. Southern Illinois, which is doing its duty, gave 25,000 majority for the Democratic party. Occasionally the Republican papers let out the truth, involuntarily, which party is the most patriotic in the raising of men for the war.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Northern Illinois clearly owes a debt of gratitude to the State Journal for setting this false slander afloat.

Wisconsin Politics—Union Ticket.

The Union Convention of Wisconsin met at Madison on Tuesday, the 24th, and was attended by about 175 delegates. Hon. Henry ... of Green Bay presided. The following ticket was the result of the Convention:

Governor—Louis P. Harvey, of Rock, present Secretary of State, Republican.
Lieutenant-Governor—William A. Allen of Walworth, Democrat.
Secretary of State—J. T. Lewis of Columbia, Democrat.
Treasurer—Samuel D. Hastings of Trempeleau, present incumbent, Republican.
Bank Comptroller—Jno. Bracken of Iowa, Democrat.
State Prison Commissioner—Hans C. Heg of Racine, present incumbent, Republican.
Attorney General—John H. Howe of Brown, present incumbent, Republican.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—John G. ..., Republican.

On motion of Hon. John W. Cary, Louis P. Harvey was declared the candidate without formal ballot. The balance of the ticket was made up without much strife, except that ... Palmer declined to be candidate for Secretary of State, (for which he was first nominated,) and there was some objection in ... his successor because Milwaukee had not been recognized upon the ticket.

Resolutions incorporating the Crittenden resolutions for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for economy in State affairs were adopted.

The regular Republican State Convention met at Madison on Wednesday.

An informal vote on the nomination of Governor stood as follows:

The number of votes cast was 161; L. P. Harvey ...; C. C. Washburn 7, M. H. Carpenter 5, ... Doty 3, J. J. Williams 4, H. S. Baird 3, ... Cary 13, B. Ferguson 1, C. D. Robinson 4, ... Palmer 9, J. H. Tweedy 3, J. T. Lewis 1, ... shall 1, blank 4.

The Brigade at Rolla, Mo.

The Brigade at Rolla, Mo.,—composed of the 13th Illinois, Col. Wyman; 14th Illinois, Col. Palmer; 15th Illinois, Col. Turner; and the 4th Iowa, Col. Dodge;—have been reviewed by Major General Hunter, the officer in command of the post, and the troops are under orders to be prepared for a march at a moment.

The Nineteenth in Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday says: "The Nineteenth Illinois, Col. Turchin, came to the city last evening, and embarked on the steamers Neptune and Fitzhugh, for Louisville."

ARMY ETIQUETTE.—Hereafter, junior officers on duty will not be permitted to correspond with the General-in-Chief, or other commanders, on current official business, except through immediate commanders. And the same applies to correspondence ... with him through the Secretary of War, unless it be by the special ... or request of the President.